The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 135. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1877. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Drop the 6.

—Up go the passenger rates again.

—It is the "H'empress Victoria" now.

—The Ashtabula crash was heard a mile away.

—Champion of the light weight—the coal dealer.

—The Sultan says "No," and war seems next on the tapis.

—There is some talk of dividing California into two States.

—Pray for the poor. Let your prayers be long, and give them a loaf of bread for every word.

—Senator Morton's son "Ollie" appeared as Romeo at a fancy dress ball in Washington last week.

—Philadelphia erected 4,147 new buildings and altered more than 1,200 old structures during last year.

—Dr. J. G. Holland has an income of $25,000 or $30,000 a year. Then the world doesn't owe Timothy much.

—Apple dumpling sociables and "cake walks" are largely engrossing the attention of the colored communities throughout the South.

—Longfellow's noble head is still thatched with a moss of curly white hair. He never carried an altercation with a female to any great length.

—The treasure chest of Turkey is said to be in a badly squeezed condition, and it is understood that the European war is largely a Porte-monae question.

—The young gentleman who accompanied his offer of marriage with a hundred-dollar fur jacket has had his hand and seal accepted.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—Worth, the Paris costumer, says he has $15,000 in bad debts in New York city. Hereafter he is going to send costumes home C. O. D. (cash on dress).

—Where is the human—woman or man—
Who against crime more or less is inveighing,
That will not, whenever they can,
At this season, do a great deal of sleigh-ing?

—Beecher's nine reasons why people should attend theatres would vanish like the morning dew if a dead-head ticket was pushed under the door.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—John Morrissey's son died of consumption, at Saratoga, last Sunday, aged twenty-one. He was an only child. In search of health he had spent several winters in Florida.

—The Norwich *Bulletin* sings: Ring out the old, ring in the new; ring out the bad, ring in the true, ring something this year, young man, if it's nothing more than a pretty girl.

—New Year's night there were more wives up and waiting for their belated lords than on any previous occasion in the history of man. Excuse—as they blundered in the doorway—the snow.

—Those auburn-haired young ladies with noses suggestive of a cold morning, and who passed fire during the leap year just passed, now sadly sing: "It may be four years, and it may be forever."

—A "Tilden inauguration ball" is talked of in Washington. Balls won't inaugurate him.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.* He seems to think so, anyhow, as he is doing a good deal of bawling just now.

—General Grant has had enough of the Presidency, says the Brooklyn *Argus.* "I do not want glory; I simply want rest," he said the other day, glancing first at the reporter and then at the open door.

—Icy sidewalks are not a modern invention. It will be remembered that when Marmion was bidding his noble host adieu at the castle gate, he casually remarked, "Lord Douglass, thou hast slide!"

—Diaz is said to have spent more than a million dollars of his private fortune in endeavoring to become President of Mexico. How many millions of other people's fortunes he has also spent is not stated.

—About seventy ladies of St. Louis, desiring to testify their admiration of Miss Nelson, the actress, called upon her at the inn where she was staying a few days ago, and insisted upon her giving each of them a kiss.

—We see no reason why every iron railroad bridge in the country should be condemned because one gave way. Most people have heard of very few serious accidents occurring on the best made bridges of wood and masonry.

—The recent storms throughout the country have been the cause of several railroad accidents. More disasters have already occurred on sea and land from the tempestuous weather than are usual in a whole winter.

—A good deal is to be said in favor of the man who sits down in the slush with a new overcoat on and gets up under the restraining influences of the thought that his sponsors in baptism have not yet been released from their pledges.

—Senator Sharon, in an interview with a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, said he had slightly modified his views on the silver question. He is now prepared to advocate a measure making silver a legal-tender in sums of from $50 to a $100. This, he says, would be sufficient for all ordinary transactions.

—Gerome's latest work, called "The Sword dance," represents a young girl dancing before the guests of an Orlanda inn. The chief merit of the composition lies in the expression of the face of the principal figure. The painting, which is now on exhibition in Paris, is valued at $15,000.

—As the period of good resolutions is at hand, thoughtful persons will avoid saying or doing anything which might impede the efforts of those who are striving after better things. When a man is trying to reform, nothing discourages him more than to be saluted by his neighbors with such careless remarks as "Why, Smith, how pale your nose is getting."

—Time will show whether India, whose revenue is $250,000,000 a year, whose expenditure is $25,000,000 beyond this, whose area is 1,451,000 square miles, whose population is 240,000,000 (of which only 64,000 are British born subjects), will continue to be part of Queen Victoria's realm. Less than 200,000 soldiers, European and native, now keep India in subjection—only one-third being Europeans, and these are scattered over a vast range of territory.

—"Great Washington," exclaimed a Burlington burglar, as a vigilant policeman caught him by the legs and hauled him out of the window, "armed policemen, mailed minions of the law, display revolvers and flourish truncheons in the faces of American citizens under the very shadow of the court house, within sound of the church bells, and under the trembling scales of justice and the out-spread arms of liberty! and this is free America! Oh, Grant, Grant, Grant, tyrant and usurper, what crimes hang heavy on your lawless head!" And they led the martyr reformer away and cast him into the deepest dungeon beneath the castle most.—*Hawkeye.*

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Train Thrown Down an Embankment—A Number of Persons Injured.

PORTLAND, ME., January 4.—The Montreal express train on the Grand Trunk Railroad, due here at noon, was thrown from the track near Gilead, ninety miles from here, by the engine striking a heavy snow bank. The entire train, consisting of the engine, baggage, express, smoking car and one passenger car were thrown over an embankment fifteen feet high. N. B. Letchell, firemen, is believed fatally injured. Jas. Doyle, engineer, Frank Ross, baggage master, E. E. Larribee, brakeman, and Mr. Small, of the Canadian Express Company, are more or less hurt. The passengers were terribly shaken up, but none are reported seriously injured. Assistance was telegraphed for, and trains have gone thither. The passengers and wounded will probably reach here to-night.

A Fatal Sleigh Ride.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Last night a sleighing party from Astoria approached Hunter's Point ferry to Thirty-fourth street, New York. A large sleigh was drawn by two horses, and contained, beside the driver, three ladies and three gentlemen. From some cause the gate of the ferry was open, though the boat had left the slip. The speed at which the horses were going and the slippery descent to the bridge rendered it impossible to stop the team, and horses, sleigh, men and women were precipitated into the water. All but one of the party were rescued. The missing man is Wm. Fearens, of Astoria. One lady had an arm broken. The horses went under the ice and were lost.

Bank Embezzlers Arrested.

NEW YORK, January 4.—A Harrisburg special to the *Herald* says: Samuel Bigler, late President of the City Bank of Harrisburg, which suspended several months ago, and his two sons, one the ex-cashier, have been arrested on the charges of conspiracy to defraud, of embezzlement, and of obtaining money under false pretenses. The bank failed with liabilities aggregating $350,000, while the assets will not reach more than $70,000. Over 1,400 persons, most of them of the poorest classes, had deposits in the institution, of which they will realize probably ten or fifteen cents on the dollar.

Steamer Ashore.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The steamer Greece, hence for London, while proceeding to sea this morning, went ashore on the West Bank. At 8 o'clock to-night she was in the same position, but will probably get off at high water.

SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The Question of Counting the Electoral Vote.

Speech by Senator Wright.

Petition from Business Men of New York on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1877.

SENATE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Mr. WRIGHT called up the bill recently introduced by him to establish a court for the trial of contested elections in the office of President and Vice President of the United States, for the purpose of having it referred.

Mr. WRIGHT, in a speech favoring his electoral bill, said: Under no construction, as it seems to me, can it be claimed that Congress in any capacity (certainly not in the absence of legislation) has judicial powers by any other power than to inquire and declare what the people though their electors on the face of the returns have said as to their choice for President. In saying this, I do not lose sight of different views, but this result is to be reached and who is to declare it. I apprehend clearly understood for my present purpose. I hope when I present the bill for consideration that there is no power to investigate and determine whether there has been fraud in this State or in that, whether the law was wise or unwise in providing for the organization of its returning boards, whether a hundred men here or a thousand there would have voted differently but for intimidation, corruption, violence or fraud, whether the returning or canvassing boards or tribunals in a State reached the true result from all the facts before them, or the like; for whatever any one may think as to the powers of the presiding officer, or of the two Houses acting separately or together, the law, as gathered from the whole, if not quite, unbroke n precedents from the very foundation of the Government would clearly seem to teach that our powers are purely ministerial, not at all judicial. In the exercise of these powers, however, allow me to say that I do not suggest by any means that either the presiding officer or tribunal or forum having the right to decide would be concluded by the mere declaration of a result upon the face of a return if the same paper, return, record or that which by well settled rules and fair logic and law is a part of it, shows that the declaration is itself false or untrue.

THE OREGON DIFFICULTY.

Mr. WRIGHT then referred at some length to the appointment of Cronin as Presidential elector in Oregon, and said he acted as if impelled by wires pulled by others. He (Wright) had no admiration for a man who conceives a mean or cunningly defined scheme and is wanting in courage to execute it. He did not believe Watts was appointed or elected within the meaning of the Constitution, but his ineligibility did not elect Cronin.

Mr. WRIGHT commented at some length on the Oregon difficulty, and asked why all could not unite in condemnation of the gross attempt to cheat the people of Oregon. He again referred to the power of Congress and the construction of the Constitution in regard to the count of the electoral vote, and said: I do not much doubt that it is competent for Congress to declare by law how this vote may and shall be counted. By this, of course, I am not to be understood as holding that returns can be opened in the presence of any other than the President of the Senate, nor that any other than such President can open certificates, nor that they can be opened in the presence of any other than at witnesses than the Senate and House of Representatives. But what I mean is that while all these matters are clearly pointed out and concluded by most express language of the Constitution, it would nevertheless be competent for Congress, in the exercise of the large, and the votes shall then be counted. To provide by law that the count should be made, for instance, by a committee of the two Houses, by joint action of the presiding officers of each, by their action in connection with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or other person or persons, by the judge of the Supreme Court as a board (not as a court), or in any other manner in its discretion, the language and the votes shall be counted, does not in my judgment confine the Congress to any mode of exclusive method of counting the vote. And yet I agree that it was undoubtedly primarily in the minds of the framers of the Constitution that this duty, ministerial merely, was to be and would be performed by the presiding officers in the presence of the two Houses as witnesses, and that it might be safely entrusted to him. He argued that the makers of the Constitution contemplated and intended that the will or votes of the States as certified to the President of the Senate should be ascertained by looking at these certificates and declaring the result. It probably never entered the mind that anybody should or could at the Federal Capital, aside from possibly some inquiry by a proper judicial tribunal, question the right of a State to select any persons it might see fit, if not constitutionally ineligible, and in its own manner to cast the vote for the first and second officers of the nation. He argued that there was no semblance of judicial power or of power in Congress to inquire into how their electors were chosen, or whether they should have voted for one person rather than another. To have recognized such power as existing in the President of the Senate, who was to open the certificates, or in the two Houses, who were to be present as witness such opening and counting, would have been

AT WAR WITH ALL THEIR THEORIES OF THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

and the powers of the States and the Federal Government. They intended that the two Houses should be present as witnesses, not actors, to the end that the counting should be public, not in the seclusion of the room of the President of the Senate or other private place, of course, however, in case some question should arise the vote of the State. What that vote is the return shows for itself, and that for the purposes of the count it is the end of it. There can be no inquiry of course, it is both illogical and practically impossible to conceive that the two bodies, with practically equal powers and prerogatives, should constitute themselves or become in any sense umpires or arbitrators upon possibly controverted questions. As good citizens we ought not to put upon an emergency to overthrow well established precedents or usages and drift into a sea as shoreless as it is dangerous. Hitherto we need, perhaps, not go step further, and that is: Suppose a decision is made by this officer, is it final? From it is there no appeal? Upon this subject I confess I entertain the gravest doubt, and yet am in favor of the prerogatives of the two Houses acting separately and in entire harmony with the idea that the President of the Senate is but a presiding officer. Leaving out of view for the present the bed rock idea that the States by this vote are speaking, and the duty of simply to chronicle their will (a most pivotal and not to be overlooked element, I grant). Yet, I say, I incline to the opinion that no appeal may be taken, and that the two Houses acting separately by their concurrent action overrule him; that is to say, if the President of the Senate shall determine that a particular paper or certificate entitles the vote to be counted, the two Houses, upon an appeal being taken, may, acting separately and by concurrent action, determine otherwise. So, if he determines that it should not, that for certain reasons the certificate is not sufficiently authentic, then, again, upon an appeal like manner, he may be overruled. He decides, in other words, whether *prima facie* the vote shall or shall not be counted. The two Houses, acting upon this decision, which, like all decisions by a competent authority, must be accepted as at least *prima facie* correct, may overrule it. But as to the two Houses, they must have regard to and pass alone upon what is certified; must see if the State or law vests what it is. This, to my mind, preserves sufficiently the harmony of the system, and upholds the powers and prerogatives of the two Houses. I have

NO SYMPATHY FOR PATCHED UP AND TEMPORIZING COMPROMISES.

There can be no compromise with wrong and error. It is a fatal and pernicious error to use the language to talk of a compromise between truth and falsehood, vice and virtue, and the task is as fruitless as the task is fatal. It is a thousand times more than an individual can afford to give up the principle or surrender the right in answer to appeals or in dread of possible danger. It is bad enough to have fraud and corruption, and violence and intimidation, but it is worse to supplement them by the usurpation of powers not warranted by the Constitution. There is enough of danger in the bare attempt to carry a great election by artifice and a resort to means the most questionable, without incurring hazard and striking a blow at the very vitals of the Government by abandoning the safeguards of the Constitution at the demand of an incendiary demagogue who would threaten an internecine war with the ruin and desolation to the country which would follow. It would be a great wrong and misfortune to declare any one elected President who was not so. But better this even than that Congress and the country should be diverted from their line of duty by a ravenous crowd of pleasure hunters and solicitationists who care more for their own personal gain by means most violent and lawless than for the welfare, quiet and perpetuity of this great country. One day's resort to violence or of anarchy would be worse for the people and bring greater reproach on our civilization and our blood-sanctified institutions in the estimate of all good men, irrespective of party, than four years of an administration headed by either Hayes or Tilden. We can stand, and the country can live, and, as I hope, prosper under either. It cannot and must not be driven to an ordeal which all law-abiding citizens would deprecate, and to arrest which they must and I know will stand together.

In conclusion he spoke of the people of Iowa, and said they would submit to no compromise with wrong, but they would sacrifice feeling, hopes, treasures and all for the right.

MR. KERNAN DISSENTS.

Mr. KERNAN, in reply to the argument of Mr. Wright, said he did not expect that Congress could now by legislation or by Constitutional amendment relieve any of the difficulties which might arise from counting the electoral vote. He could not agree with some of the views expressed by the Senator from Iowa. Wright, and he desired to express his dissent now. The Senator from Iowa had argued that it was the right and duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to count the vote, that the duty was imposed upon him. He (Kernan) could not agree to that construction of the Constitution. He did not think it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to impose any such duty on that officer. The two Houses of Congress had the right and had imposed upon them by the Constitution the duty of counting the vote.

Mr. KERNAN then quoted from the Constitution, and said the duty devolved upon the two Houses of Congress, representing the States and the people, to see that no improper or fraudulent vote was counted. He did not desire to argue this question at length to-day, but submitted that the two Houses of Congress were not to sit dumb, like statues, and see wrong go on. The practice of counting the vote had not been in accordance with any such construction of the Constitution. On every occasion each House has appointed tellers to count the votes, and as he read precedents on every occasion when any question had arisen in regard to counting a certificate the two Houses had separated to decide the matter. It had never been held that the President of the Senate had the Constitutional duty or right to count a vote. He then quoted from numerous precedents, and referred to the case of Missouri in 1821, in regard to which, he said, when it was known that there might be a question raised as to the vote of that State, a committee of the two Houses agreed upon a resolution that if any objection should be made to the vote of the State, and counting or omitting to count the same would not change the result of the election, such result should be stated both ways, with and without the vote of Missouri. He argued that it would not be wise now for Congress to attempt to give a new construction to the Constitution which would greatly add to what all deprecated—the heat and excitement of the hour. Every Senator and every Representative in Congress should enter upon the discharge of this duty of counting the vote without prejudice, without partiality. At this time every man should remember that important questions before Congress arose above all party questions. In counting the electoral vote, if a case came up where there was fraud, and where it was shown beyond a doubt that the certificate was a falsehood, the safety of the Government and peace demanded that every effort of it should not be counted. He united with all men in the hope and belief that all these questions would be settled according to the Constitution and laws, and that the real truth would prevail.

Mr. SHERMAN inquired if the result of either House objecting to the counting of the vote of a State would be the exclusion of that vote.

Mr. KERNAN said he would like to hear that matter discussed.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not intend to express his opinion upon those questions about to arise, but he would examine them calmly and dispassionately. He had no doubt when the two Houses concurred that the vote of a State was fraudulent it should not be counted; but if the two Houses disagreed as to the count of a vote, it would be revolutionary if the objections of either House could exclude that vote.

Mr. BOGY said that was the twenty-second joint rule.

Mr. SHERMAN said the result of such a rule was worse than that of the majority, if the latter had hopes not yet clouded in the slightest degree that the two Houses, through their committees, would agree upon a plan by which the vote for President would be peacefully and lawfully counted. He regretted that the Democratic party in his own State had appealed to the people to overthrow the Republican party on a day sacred to the Democratic party for the purpose of having resolutions passed in regard to their Presidential question at a time when both Houses of Congress were considering disputed subjects. He was glad to say that the great party to which he belonged would act quiet, calm and serene. No public meetings had been called by the Republican party to instruct the Republican Senators and Representatives, and he hoped there would be none. He expressed his profound hope that the Senators, Representatives and the people would show by their moderation, good sense and temper between now and the time for counting the vote that they could be calm, and not add to the excitement by threats. He appealed to the press to be moderate, and make no threats or menace.

PETITION FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of bankers, merchants and other business men of New York city in favor of an amicable settlement of the Presidential contest. In presenting the petition, he said: I have been requested to present the petition, weighty by reason of the subject and by the petitioners, and by reason also of the number and character of those who sign it. The petitioners are citizens of New York, distinguished not only for their prominence as members of society, but for the large and varied interests they represent. They are men prominent in each of the political parties of the country. I observe among the signatures names which at the recent Presidential election were found on the opposing electoral tickets. I observe the names of eminent bankers, merchants, manufacturers, ship-owners, scholars, professional men, and other names long and widely associated with leading enterprises and industries. It would be difficult to select in any State of the Union any two hundred and fifty individuals and firms who represent a greater sum of property, intelligence and character, or who as petitioners deserve more consideration. In laying this petition before the Senate it may not be amiss to add an avowal of my sympathy with its appeal for peace, and I am sure I only speak for all executing the Constitution in any instance, not especially in an instance so grave as the one referred to. Partisan feeling and partisan rule of action can rightfully have no place. Obedience to law, observance of the Constitution and maintenance of the truth is but a part of the duty of the proceeding. It is beyond party and above party. Parties may contend, and I believe it is wholesome in a free Government that parties should contend over measures and candidates, but when a case has been submitted to the ballot box, the final arbitrament of popular contests, as is universally known in our system, the only duty, the lawful proceeding connected with it which remains, is to find the honest and true result, and to declare it, bow to it, and stand by it. This is now the duty of the hour. It rests on the two Houses of Congress. It rests on the nation. It is high enough to fire the patriotism of every citizen of the Republic. That it will be done, and done peacefully, decently and in order, these politicians do not doubt, I think, believe. They, in common with all men, may derive confidence from the fact that interest and expediency, not less than patriotism and honor, point to one course, and to only one course. Whoever stands on right and truth will not fall. Whoever attempts to stand on wrong and falsehood will be overthrown.

The petition was referred to a special committee of seven Senators to devise means for a proper count of the electoral votes.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill defining the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad act.

Mr. LOGAN was entitled to the floor, but a quorum not being present, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

TAX ON BANKS.

Mr. WILLIS introduced a bill providing for the repeal of all taxes on capital and deposits of State and National banks and banking institutions. Referred.

U. P. R. R.

Mr. MCCRARY offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House a copy of the latest report of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Adopted.

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

Mr. CLYMER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Military Academy appropriation bill. Made a special order for Monday next if appropriations do not intervene.

COMPENSATION OF MARSHALS AND ATTORNEYS.

The House then considered the bill reported from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, fixing the compensation of United States Marshals and Deputies, the pending question being an amendment of Mr. Conger striking out the clause limiting the compensation of deputies to $1,200. The amendment was defeated and the bill passed.

Mr. DURHAM, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill fixing the compensation of United States Attorneys. It provides that no one shall receive more than a yearly salary in lieu of fees. The largest compensation allowed is that of District Attorney for the southern District of New York, $10,000. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made a special order for Wednesday next.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. REAGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making the ports of Brownsville and Galveston, Texas, ports to which unappraised merchandise may be imported. Passed.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. GOODIN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill providing that parties required in homestead entries, with the Senate amendments concurred in.

Mr. KIDDER (Dakota), from the same committee, reported back the bill giving parties contestant in timber land cases the right to pre-emption, homestead or timber culture acts after the contest shall have been finally decided. Passed.

PENSIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the union, the first bill being one reported by Mr. Hewitt (Ala.) from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida and Black Hawk wars, and certain widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the same.

Mr. REAGAN moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill, which excludes from its benefits those who are laboring under political disabilities. He argued that the bill should be broad and charitable in its provisions.

Mr. RUSK opposed the motion, as one effect of which would be to make Jefferson Davis a pensioner of the Government.

The motion was rejected and the bill passed. It allows a pension of eight dollars a month to all who served sixty days in the Mexican war, or thirty days in the Florida or Black Hawk wars, and to their surviving widows unmarried.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, appropriating $1,137,685.

Mr. ZINGLETON, a member of the Appropriation Committee, who has charge of the bill, proceeded to explain it. He said that it was to all intents and purposes the same as the bill passed last session. The committee was of the opinion that changes and reductions might be advantageously made, but did not feel that it was desirable to try and carry out those changes at the present session.

In reply to a question by Mr. Monroe, he said that the rank or pay of consulates was not interfered with in this bill.

The committee rose without action on the bill.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the contingent fund of the House. Made a special order for to-morrow. It appropriates $42,337.

PAY ARMY.

Mr. THROCKMORTON asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the present strength, location and occupation of the army, the force on the frontier, in the Southern States and in Washington, why troops have been ordered to Washington, the names of the orders, by whom made, the purpose, &c., with leave to send for persons and papers.

Several objections were made on the Republican side, and the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a report urging that silver coin be made a standard legal tender throughout the United States.

CLEVELAND, O., January 4.—Louis and Chas. L. Crawford, successors to L. Crawford & Son, coal dealers of this city, yesterday filed a petition in the Common Pleas Court, claiming damages in $164,108.46 against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on account of discriminations in rates of freight unfavorable to the plaintiffs.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 4.—The passage of the Consolidated Virginia dividend created a marked excitement, from the Comstock to the streets this afternoon, being fully expected. In the afternoon board the stock went only one dollar to one dollar and a half lower than in the morning.

Lawlessness at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—The dead body of Chas. Bielfield, a member of the mounted police, was found about daylight this morning on the track of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railway, four miles from the center of the city. The body was cut and mangled beyond recognition, and was identified only by clothing and a policeman's star he wore. Another policeman, named Purcell, was very badly beaten, having several ribs broken and otherwise seriously injured. The death of Bielfield is shrouded in mystery, and the police authorities are very reticent regarding the matter. The theory is that he was murdered and his body placed on the track to conceal the deed. Numerous highway robberies have been committed in the past two or three weeks in the Western and northwestern suburbs, and Bielfield and Purcell, disguised as farmers, have been endeavoring to ferret out the robbers. The supposition is the robbers killed Bielfield and beat Purcell.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Roumania Objects to Forming a Part of Turkey.

Servia Anxious to Withdraw from Russian Influence.

TURKEY.

The Political Situation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 4.—Appre-hensions of a rupture continue to diminish. It seems probable from a more conciliatory feeling prevalent that the Porte will not reject the proposals of the powers. The plenipotentiaries also seem disposed to make further slight concessions. If these anticipations are realized negotiations will be resumed to-morrow.

VIENNA, January 4.—It is positively stated that Austria's representations at the conference are instructed to leave Constantinople if the Porte does not accept the proposals of the powers.

Roumanian Protest.

BUCHAREST, January 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies last night the Foreign Minister, in reply to an interpellation, said he had asked for explanations from the Porte respecting its interpretation of articles one, seven and eight of the new Turkish constitution. The Porte replied that the first and second referred to Roumania and all other tributary States. The Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed a motion approving the conduct of the Cabinet, and demanding that the Government energetically protest against the Porte's construction. The President of the Council assured the Chamber that the Government would not rest before the Porte declared in as formal a manner as the new constitution was proclaimed, that Roumania does not form a part of Turkey. The Chamber resolved not to adjourn for the customary New Year's recess.

The New Issue of Paper Money.

LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that a decree has been published designating the purposes to which the new issue of paper to the amount of seven million Turkish pounds is to be applied. The principal of these are urgent expenditure for the Government and liquidation of a portion of the floating debt.

The Conference.

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople reports that at to-day's sitting of the conference, Saufet Pasha read a statement of the motive in support of the Turkish counter proposals, and explaining in detail the grounds for opposing a certain portion of the proposals of the powers. The European plenipotentiaries nevertheless endeavored to induce the Turks to agree to debate upon the proposals which have been rejected by the Porte. The European plenipotentiaries themselves opened the discussion upon some of these points. When the conference adjourned it was to meet again next Monday. In the meanwhile the plenipotentiaries will continue to use their influence to make the Porte understand that a modification of the proposals can only be brought about by further discussion.

VIENNA, January 4.—A special to the *Parliamentary Correspondence*, dated Constantinople, January 3d, says it is alleged that the Porte intends to address a manifesto to Europe. One report says the paper will take the form of a protest. The plenipotentiaries, however, are endeavoring to dissuade the Porte from giving it that shape.

The Russian Imperial yacht Heredik has arrived at Constantinople.

Russians Going Home.

LONDON, January 5.—A Belgrade dispatch reports that nine hundred Russian volunteers are about to return to Russia, unwilling any longer to fight under the Servian banner. Prince Nikotine has just received orders from St. Petersburg to remain in Belgrade to advise the Servian Government in military affairs. Prince Milan wishes to withdraw from Russian interference.

Preparing for War.

A correspondent at Vienna states that the military authorities of Galacia and Transylvania received orders to bring their armaments and accoutrements to the full complement as soon as possible. Another correspondent telegraphs that the Russian Government has ordered the preparation of one hundred and fifty railway carriages for the transportation of the sick and wounded.

Confidential Meeting of the Plenipotentiaries.

A special from Vienna says on Tuesday the European plenipotentiaries held a confidential meeting, when the modifications in their demands were adopted in the hope that the Turkish plenipotentiaries would accept the amended proposals as a basis for discussion. The propositions for an international foreign gen d'armerie were somewhat modified. Those for fixing the boundaries of the two separate governorships in Bulgaria, and allowing Turks only to occupy certain garrison towns were dropped. The question of surrendering the Little Zwornik to Servia is to be referred to arbitration. It seems these modifications are the result of an interview between Lord Salisbury and Midhat Pasha. The Turks explained that they could not discuss the proposals for a gen d'armerie and an international commission, because they believed that such organizations would lead to the dismemberment of the Empire. The European plenipotentiaries argued that Turkey had already, when she accepted Count Andrassy's note, acknowledged the principle which was now embodied in the proposals for a commission. The Turks rejoined that Andrassy's note had no reference to Bulgaria. The discussion throughout the sitting was almost like an amicable conversation.

The European plenipotentiaries have agreed, if the Porte continues obstinate, to sign a protocol throwing all the consequences upon Turkey. It is stated that Salisbury and Ignatieff have been trying to induce the Sultan to dismiss Midhat Pasha as the chief cause of the Porte's resistance, and the Sultan refuses to do so.

SPAIN.

Extradition Treaty With the United States.

LONDON, January 5.—A dispatch from Madrid announces that the extradition treaty between Spain and the United States has been concluded, and will be signed to-morrow. The treaty specifies twenty-six offenses for which persons accused may be arrested and delivered, and is the most comprehensive which has yet been entered into by the United States.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 4.—Both houses of the General Assembly convened at ten o'clock this morning. The Senate organized by the election of T. B. Buchanan (Independent) as Principal Secretary, E. D. Slater (Democrat) as Assistant Secretary, and Richard Hunchins (Democrat) as Doorkeeper. Senator Mayer (Independent) voting with the Democrats, giving them twenty-six votes to twenty-four Republican.

The House elected John Overmeyer as Speaker, Cyrus T. Nixon as Clerk, James Cole as Assistant Clerk, and D. S. Baldwin as Doorkeeper, all Republicans, by a vote of fifty-four to forty-four. Two members were absent.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—In the Democratic Legislature a communication was received from Thos. A. Adams, President of the citizens' committee, notifying the presiding officers of the House and Senate that their orders on Wm. O. Black, Treasurer, for any amount of money they may require to the extent of his receipts will be promptly paid.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Republican Legislature—A bill was passed in the Senate, and goes to the Governor, appropriating $200,000 for militia purposes. A bill was passed authorizing the prosecuting officers of the State to challenge jurors in certain cases; also a bill forbidding the organization of military companies other than militia.

A resolution was introduced declaring the seats of all members declared legally elected, which shall be vacant on January 6th, without formal leave of absence from the House, or who shall be declared permanently vacant, and that new writs of election issue as prescribed by law.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 4.—In the Senate today bills were introduced to give employes the first claim on the property of corporations for wages due them, and to compel corporations to pay employes on or before the 25th of each month all wages due them up to the first of said month, and to authorize married woman to make contracts separately or jointly with her husband.

In the House bills were introduced to suppress tramps and to prevent the spread of the Canada thistle.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, January 4.—Both Houses of the Legislature organized to-day, the Senate by electing J. J. O. Morrison as President *pro tem.* and Daniel Able as Secretary; the House by the election of J. Williams as Speaker and Geo. W. Frank as Chief Clerk. Gov. Harden's message will not be delivered before Friday, and Gov. Phelps' inauguration probably will take place on Monday next.

THE ASHTABULA CALAMITY.

Testimony Elicited at the Coroner's Inquest.

CLEVELAND, January 4.—An Ashtabula special to the *Leader* gives the following account of the inquest proceedings. The Coroner's jury commenced at nine o'clock this morning. E. W. Lockwood was the first witness. He was at the pump house near the depot at the time of the accident. Jas Manning, engineer at the pump house, had just been telling him what a good engine he had; that they had facilities for attaching fire hose in three or four places; did not say anything about attaching the village fire hose at the pump house. He left the pump house at 6.30 o'clock to go home; on his way he met train No. 5, which seemed to be all right; did not hear the crash as the bridge went down, as the night was stormy, but saw the light of the burning wreck immediately, did not go back till next morning, when he examined the track and ties carefully, but saw no indications of the train having jumped the track. There was no snow on the bridge when he passed over it.

The next witness was Geo. Brake. He resides in Ashtabula, heard the alarm of fire on the night of the accident. Being foreman of the Protection company, he hastened to the engine house. The team usually employed could not be obtained. Some delay was experienced in getting started. It was three-quarters of an hour before we arrived at the railroad crossing; asked why the engine already there was not a work; was told by Mr. Strong there was no use, as water could do no good; still made endeavors to get the engine into operation; asked Mr. Oliver if we should take the engine down upon the track; he answered he had no authority in the matter. I examined and found no drag ropes or anything to get the steamer down with; finally abandoned the idea, neither the orders of Mr. Strong nor anyone else had influence on my decision. I thought then, as now, that the fire could have been checked better by the engines than by the use of buckets; received an order from the Chief Engineer not to set the engines; some twenty or thirty buckets were being used in throwing water. Mayor Hepburn gave him no orders.

A. Hitchcock was sworn. Is foreman of the steamer Neptune; have been connected with the fire department nineteen years; met Mr. Strong before reaching the scene of the accident; asked him if the fire department was needed. Mr. Strong replied, "I don't think we need any water." I then told the driver that he had better not try to take the engine down, as the snow was deep; went to the wreck; wondered that they did not want water on the fire; had not seen Chief Engineer Oliver or fireman Brady up to that time. He met Mr. Strong, and said, "Is there any need of water being thrown?". He replied that he thought water was no use. This was his only reason for not putting on water. It is my opinion that by using water as soon as might have been no loss would have been saved. The steamer was ready for use soon after it was on the ground, and if it had then been used thinks the fire could have been extinguished, and more bodies identified. He would have proceeded to throw water on the fire had it not been for the order of Mr. Strong.

The next witness was Captain George Fiedler. He resides at Ashtabula. He testified to the correctness of the conversation between Hitchcock and Mr. Strong, which he overheard.

Four watches were found in the wreck to-day, three of them so badly burned that they were mere masses of gold. The other watch was partly marked on the inside one "Willie H. Bradley," and has been forwarded to Mrs. Bradley in San Francisco.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Death of the Great Railroad King.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Commodore Vanderbilt died this morning at nine minutes to eleven o'clock at his residence in Washington Place. He remained perfectly conscious to the last moment of his life, and died almost without a struggle. Ever since Tuesday it has been apparent to his doctors that his hours were numbered, and at most he could only live a few days or a week. At four this morning his condition became rapidly worse, and he expressed a desire to see Rev. Dr. Deems, his spiritual adviser. The latter arrived in a few minutes, and Commodore Vanderbilt said: "I think I am near the end, good bye." Dr. Deems prayed by the bedside of the dying man, and then some members of the family sang a few hymns in low tones. The music seemed to soothe the sufferer.

All his family were sent for during the night, and when he died they were by his bedside. His eldest son, William H. Vanderbilt, arrived soon after midnight, and remained to the end. All his daughters were present, and his wife, who has been present by his bedside during the entire period of his sickness, was at her post as usual. Doctors Lindsley and Elliott were also in attendance. They warned both Commodore Vanderbilt and his friends to expect the worst.

The news of his death spread rapidly, and very many friends called at the house this morning and sympathized with the mourners. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived just before his father died. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 10:30.

It is estimated that the world generally will judge that Commodore Vanderbilt was the owner of securities having a present market value of about $85,000,000, and that of this total fully $56,000,000 consisted of stock and bonds of New York Central and Hudson. It is understood that the bulk of this vast property is to be kept together, and that provision has been made for reinvesting the accruing interest on it in his favorite securities.

So soon as the news had been received at City Hall the flags were lowered at half mast, a course which was soon after followed by the principal hotels and other public buildings.

The preparations for the funeral of Commodore Vanderbilt will not be completed until to-morrow. Dr. Deems will perform the burial services at the Church of the Stranger on Sunday morning, after which the remains will be interred in the family vault at New Dorp, Staten Island. Admission to the church will be by ticket.

NASHVILLE, January 4.—On the news of Commodore Vanderbilt's death the Chancellor of Vanderbilt University issued information to all the professors, who were at the time in the midst of their lectures. Immediately the classes were dismissed and the bell tolled as the students slowly defiled from the building. The faculty were called together and resolutions passed in honor of the memory of the founder of the University. The exercises are suspended for the rest of the week. The chapel is draped in mourning, and Bishop McTyre is requested to deliver a funeral discourse in the University next Sunday. Suitable arrangements are making for impressive services.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

BLAINE COMPLIMENTED.

Double Nomination for U. S. Senator from Maine.

AUGUSTA, January 4.—Hon. James G. Blaine was nominated in the Republican Legislative caucus this evening for the short term in the United States Senate, and also for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1877. Both nominations were made by acclamation amid a great display of enthusiasm every one of the one hundred and forty member rising when the question was submitted. This

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

DAILY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106¼.

THE sudden decease of Fire Marshal Livingstone is one of those events that shock as well as sadden. He was suddenly stricken down by heart disease. He was a genial, gentlemanly person, and was widely respected.

THE Democrats in Florida, now that they have the State government, are looking after the electoral vote. They propose to have the new Return Board count the vote in accordance with Democratic notions. This is so palpably in violation of law, that it can come to nothing; but it would not be in the least strange if they try their hand.

THE death of Commodore VANDERBILT has come at last. His sickness has been so long-continued that his decease excited but little influence in the price of railroad shares in which he is interested. His was an energetic, active, vigorous life, full of honors and success. His decease in generally mourned in New York, and will be regretted by all.

AMONG the important suggestions of the Governor's message, is one that the power to waive the right of exemption be abolished by enactment. The design of the law being to protect the families of the poor from the results of the misfortune of the husband, he suggests that the man has not, morally, and should not have, legally, the right to waive this protection, and urges an enactment to prevent it.

SENATOR FERRY, of Michigan, has received the rare compliment of a unanimous renomination for the position of United States Senator. He has performed his duties so ably, and has filled the position of President of the Senate *pro tem.* with such entire acceptance, that he is particularly deserving of the compliment bestowed on him. Withal, he is a high-toned gentleman, and a Republican of the best stamp.

GOVERNOR HENDRANFT does not share in the morbid idea that we are degenerating, as a people, either in intelligence or morals. He contrasts 1776 with 1876, and shows that the population of the Commonwealth is ten times as great now as then, that its material resources have been extraordinarily developed, that education and intelligence are more generally diffused, and that the people stand better, morally, now than then.

IT is worthy of special mention, that while the demands upon the State Treasury, this year, will be larger than usual, in the way of payments on the public debt, and the revenues about three quarters of a million less than last year, it is proposed by the Governor to economize, so that there need be no increase of taxation, and yet the full efficiency of the State Government maintained. In other words, the strictest economy will be exercised, as a means of saving the people from additional taxation.

CRONIN has had his say, and, judging from the evidence alone, the operation in which he engaged, along with Governor GROVER, was about as precious a bit of rascality as is often seen. He admits that at the first he did not intend to accept the certificate, that he was interviewed with a view of being bribed,—first refused, and afterward went to the place where the bribery was to be done, "examined the law," and changed his mind, and received $3,000 from the bribing parties to come on to Washington. All the while telegraphic communication was kept up with New York, and all movements were ordered from there. A plain case.

THE outcome of the Florida struggle is the inauguration of the Democratic Governor of that State. Along with it comes the evidence, clear and undoubted, of Democratic frauds, sufficient to have changed the result. But the Supreme Court, without investigation, and apparently no desire to know the exact count to be made, on the face of the returns known to be fraudulent, and on the basis of the count thus made, adjudged DREW elected. At the same time, it did not have the electoral or Congressional vote counted. There was a gleam of justice in this, but it was inconsistent, and made the State count order all the more glaring, as an act of usurpation. It is, of course, well understood that this formed part of the CONOVER-STEARNS fight,—and that the former is thus successful. It remains to be seen whether he will receive the coveted reward. In the meantime, Governor DREW promises fairness of administration, and the recognition and protection of the rights of all. As to this we shall see.

THE severe, old-fashioned winter we are having has its compensations in the merry sleigh rides and social visiting consequent upon the season, and the limitation of other employments. This is particularly true in the country. A recent visit to Brownsville, by way of Uniontown, gave us a fair idea of life in that at present snow and ice-bound region. The rivers are so strongly frozen over that the people venture on them with their horses and sleighs, and many merry rides are had over the crackling ice. Brownsville and Bridgeport made a record in the last election for the Republican cause, of which they are proud, the latter town giving a fine Republican majority. This, in Fayette county, is one of the marvelous things over which they can afford to rejoice. The glass works in those towns are in full operation, and the iron works as well. In the churches a fair degree of interest is manifested, the towns being supplied with excellent church edifices, all of them attended by considerable audiences of attentive hearers. The GAZETTE has a large circle of readers in the town and its surroundings.

IT is noticeable that as the temperance revival in our city continues, it attracts to itself, more and more, the attention and interest of the best element in the community. Where there is no occasion for signing the pledge, because of the correctness of their habits, those friendly to the cause in one way or other, show their sympathy and give to the movement encouragement. And we do not regard it as an unfavorable feature, that the tendency of the reform, as yet, is the reuniting of sundered families, and the restoration of the home relation. After all, this is one of the encouraging features of the reform. An attractive home, where the evening can be quietly and happily spent, is the best preventive of drinking habits we have, short of the religious life. It has been a question in many minds whether even the best kind of a social centre, of a public character, once the excitement and the healthful revival nature of the meetings is passed, will be as successful, in preventing a return to drinking habits, as will proper home influences. The tendency to look away from home for mental excitement and enjoyment, often tends to create a morbid, artificial appetite, which naturally leads to animal gratification, generally in the form of strong drink. The movement is steadily, and apparently healthfully spreading through the city, and if the home feature continued to be cultivated, may lead to very permanent results.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

While we must wait a day or two, probably, for final news, the probabilities all point to the rupture of negotiations at Constantinople. The contracting parties are so wide apart in their understanding, that it is only possible for them to reach an agreement, through the absolute humiliation of Turkey. The Government can afford to be beaten in war, rather than quietly submit to humiliation, as the fanatical spirit among the Turks would speedily destroy any Government that would degrade itself at the demand of the foreign powers. And the Turks are very sensitive as to what constitutes degradation. They feel that they are able to cope against any power that comes against them, and hence will not submit to having terms dictated to them. The dethronement of ABDUL ASSIZ shows how completely the Sultan is dependent on the popular will, and hence he and his ministers, whatever their personal judgment, must respect the popular demand. We do not imagine that war will promptly follow the breaking up of the conference, as the severe winter will prevent military operations; and so long as hostilities are not in active progress, there is always a chance for some kind of understanding. But the tendency will be toward war, and both parties will strain every nerve to get ready for the movements that must be made with the first favorable weather.

Both the Russian and Turkish empires have vast resources that have never been brought into full operation in war. The entire population under Russian control is about 80,000,000, and Turkey has vast numbers of subjects in her Asiatic territories. Out of these, armies numbering more than a million in the aggregate on each side, might be put in the field. Both nations have excellent fighting qualities, the fanaticism of the Turks offsetting the stolid bravery of the Russians. Were the war to be confined to those two empires and their dependencies, it would still be terrible, involving fearful battles, and great loss of life. The war will, too, partake largely of the nature of a duel, both nations being governed by their old animosities, and the feeling that the policies involved require the absolute overthrow of one or the other. The real issue is not the protection of the Christians in Turkey; it is the driving of the Turks out of Europe, and their confinement to Asia. It embraces the possession of Constantinople, and the advantages resulting to Russia from its possession. And the fact that she has managed so that no great power, aside from Turkey, opposes her conquest of Constantinople, renders the probability of war all the greater. England has been brought round to the right position. She no longer proposes to defend Constantinople against [illegible] has been [illegible] Everything at present, looks like war. Russia is [illegible] her sole motive but to fight. One of her armies is almost within threatening distance of Constantinople, and the dream of a century is nearer realization than ever before. War, therefore, may be averted by the submission of Turkey, all now looks like the precipitation of an armed conflict.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the State has rendered a decision of the largest importance to this city. The Penn avenue act has been declared unconstitutional, and assessments can no longer be collected under that act. More than this, we suppose the city will be liable for assessments already collected, and hence there will be the necessity of readjusting the entire amounts collected from those whose properties abut on the streets paved under the Penn avenue act. This amounts, as nearly as we can ascertain, to about $5,500,000,—represented in ten year bonds, on which the interest at seven per cent., and one-tenth of the principal were to be paid yearly. Whether the city would be under the necessity of assuming the bonds, and meeting them according to the law,—that is one-tenth of the principal and the interest yearly, we do not know. If so, it will require a million of dollars a year to meet the demand. But if there can be a new issue of bonds at a lower rate of interest, and at longer time, in place of the Penn avenue bonds. We see no reason why such bonds bearing five per cent. interest should not be negotiated at par. This would save two per cent. on $5,500,000,—or about $100,000. It will be necessary to secure legislation for this, and to buy the seven per cent. bonds in the open market. They cannot, it seems be called in, before due, as the decision does not vitiate the bonds. If they can be purchased in the market at about par, the true policy will be to issue five per cent. bonds, redeem the outstanding seven per cents., and thus save $110,000 a year. Under this arrangement the increase of taxation will not be so great. If, however, we are compelled to go forward and pay $400,000 of interest, and $550,000 of the principal yearly, it will be a serious matter. The interest alone will add about four mills to the yearly taxation,—and the one-tenth on the principal, about six mills additional. This, however, does not include all. What has been paid on assessments must be refunded out of future taxes, or by abatement of taxes, on those who thus paid. This will add something,—so that at least one full per cent. additional taxation must be imposed, unless the debts contracted under the Penn avenue act are refunded, in bonds at five per cent. In such an event two or three mills will cover the necessary increase of taxation.

As to the merits of this decision there will be, of course, varying opinions. The decision will put a sudden end to wild street improvements, as the entire city will have a voice, hereafter, in such matters. It will lead to a rigid inspection of the expenses of the city, and to a most positive demand for economy. Of course, the decision cannot be fought against. Even admitting, as has been argued, that it merely includes the method of levying assessments, and not the general scope of the bill, one part falls with the other. In any event, we are compelled to look in the face of the entire question of assuming a debt of $5,500,000, with the possibility of some further additions when the Second and Stanton avenue cases come up. We are compelled to provide for a heavy burthen, and the best financiering ability of the city should be called into use. Criminations are of no benefit; we must simply meet our obligations.

BOSTON'S PLAN OF CHARITY.

Feeding the Hungry on a Systematic Basis.

It seems as if Boston has perfected a method which can be called a safe system, as nearly faultless as can be found anywhere. At the least possible expense to the taxpayer, it gives to thousands of people means of existence which is absolutely needed, and that, too, in a way that degrades no one and does not encourage indolence or attract pauperism.

First, the police statistics called attention to the distress among the poor; they showed what parts of the year this was most felt, where the needy were located, and what the effect of municipal aid was. They showed thus that vice and crime were in a measure stayed by providing sustenance to a class of people within certain months, and that as a matter of public economy it was better to help such persons to live in established homes than to await their direct necessity and then take them to criminal or pauper institutions to fully support, and then to watch and keep from crime those who were left without paternal or maternal care.

The Chief of Police has given his especial attention to the matter. He finds that the largest markets are the surest and best. He buys of men in whose honor he can rely, and he knows from day to day just what quality of provision is supplied and all about it. The year he has completed his contract with the low bidders. Beef he gets at 4 cents per pound; mutton, 7 cents; salt pork, 10 cents; fish, 5½ cents; potatoes, $1 per bushel; onions, 90 cents; turnips, 40 cents; carrots, 40 cents; flour, $6.50 per barrel, rice, 6 cents per pound; salt, 1 cent per pound; pepper, 20 cents, and hard bread 5 cents. These are all the ingredients, except Cochituate or Mystic waters used in getting up the dinners. The food is cooked at several stationhouses, large kettles having been supplied for the purpose. Details of officers assist in the distribution, so at the rate of $1.50 per day for each cook, makes a small sum expended for labor. The fuel for the fires comes from the Bureau of Public Charities, hence the $5,000 provision by the City Council goes a great way. The bill of fare includes [illegible] and beef soups and fish [illegible]

This is the first day of the distribution, and the amounts made at the several stations were based upon estimates of last year; if there is too great a quantity, then the surplus is to be warmed over Friday. Each captain makes a return on a printed blank, showing how much was made at his station, the number of families supplied, number of meals for families, meals eaten at the station, and the supplies wanted for the following day. These the chief takes each morning and issues orders according to the aggregate to the beef, the mutton and the fish contractors, and later in the day the provisions are taken to the inspection and acceptance of the police captains, and receipts exchanged for them.

The city has to be loving ones were so well protected against tramps, the profligate and the undeserving from whatever cause. As each one comes for soup, his or her statement is taken, and the officer on the round having the place of residence enclosed looks up the case. If he finds the place ever so mean and there are "boaders" there, that person does not again ask for soup; and it is surprising what roosters in this city do "accommodate boarders." The governing rule is to give assistance to only those who have families in Boston, and there are other matters of a moral nature the officer is instructed to look into. As every residence is thoroughly overhauled and the officers generally know the people there is little chance for imposition, and certainly none for a continuance of anything of the kind. The police think that by this timely help much crime is prevented, and if so there is a religious as well as humane consideration in the solution of the problem, shall a city aid its deserving poor by free soup?—*Boston Journal.*

ROMANCE AND RELIGION.

An Ohio Revival Reveals a Young Lady and Gentleman, Supposed to be Single, as Husband and Wife—A Chicago Tale.

A very interesting religious revival has been in progress at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for five weeks past, and has resulted in many souls being snatched, as it were, like brands from the burning. Among the numerous converts is a young lady, whose conversion has been attended by a sensation which has produced a little earthquake in society circles in the town above named. It seems that the greater portion of the church-going population were gathered to witness the interesting ceremony of the admission of several new members into one of the churches. The customary opening services had been proceeded with, and the important moment had arrived. The young believers stepped forward. All eyes were upon them, and the minister was about to proceed when the young lady advanced and said that before uniting with the church she had an explanation to make—a secret to reveal. She did not believe she could consistently continue a deception that she had been practicing upon those around her for a long time past, and she desired her confession to be in public as her offense had been. The fact was, that she—the handsome little blonde, the general favorite in society—instead of being the innocent, artless, guileless, fancy free, single hearted creature they supposed, was a—married woman! A sensation ensued, seldom seen in the sacred precincts of the sanctuary.

The hitherto unsuspected husband stepped to the side of the blushing and weeping girl, and confessed that it was true. They asked forgiveness, and were received into the church. They are both respectably connected, especially the lady, and there was no stern parent in the case. It appears that the parties both happened to be in Chicago at the same time last June, and were secretly married.

They separated, the new wife on her way home stopping to visit some young friends on Lafayette street, Fort Wayne, who will, no doubt, be somewhat surprised to learn of their friend's clandestine marriage. The husband's business frequently required his presence at Logansport and Chicago, but it is not known that any letters passed between them. The lady's parents forgave and blessed them, gave them a good send off, and the happy couple passed through Fort Wayne on their way to begin married life in their new home at Chicago.

"The Dearest Sensation of Childhood's Happy Hours."

Any human being who has never sawed off a slice of home-made bread, and spread that bread with sweet country butter, and that butter with soft white sugar, and that sugar with a layer of rich yellow cream from the top of a pan in the dairy, and has never opened and shut down his teeth on a mouthful of this same compound—that miserable human wretch who has never done this, we say, has missed the dearest sensation of childhood's happy hours, and must go through the wilderness of life without knowing what it is to taste of its manna.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The Worcester *Press* says of the coming election for Senator in Massachusetts: "There are three prominent candidates for the office—Senator Boutwell, Representative Hoar and Governor Rice. Of these, Boutwell is the most confident of election, Hoar is the most deserving, and Rice is quite as likely as either of the others to get it."

LATEST FASHION NOTES.

Some of the Prettiest Costumes for the New Year—Sensible Hints for Those Who Wish to Make the Most of Their Wardrobe.

NEW YORK, January 2, 1877.

The English style of upholstery, with its many sombre hues, now so much in vogue for our drawing-rooms, formed an excellent background for the ladies to display to great advantage their New Year's reception dresses. The day being somewhat gloomy, in most cases the shutters were closed and the more cheerful artificial light threw a soft shimmer over the happy faces and glistening silks. The styles for reception dresses, which is gaining the most favor, is the graceful costume known as the "Princesse." This consists of the upper skirt being so gracefully draped over the lower as to produce the effect of one skirt; this style is especially affected by very young ladies, or the "Rose Buds," as the *debutantes* of this season are appropriately termed.

One of the prettiest costumes of this style we had the pleasure of seeing was an ecru matalasse of the faintest tint, draped over a gros grain silk of the same hue; the bottom of the skirt was cut in slashes, underneath which a heavily knotted fringe fell gracefully. The drapery was caught here and there with the variegated bouquets now so much in favor. The waist was low, ornamented with a garland of the same flowers running half way around the corsage. A spray of flowers in the back of the hair and falling low on the neck completed a costume that was girlish and pretty in the extreme. Another and much admired reception dress consisted of a pale pink tarletan and white "gaze de chambery," the skirt, which was of tarletan, fell over slips of white taffeta silk, and was trimmed with a succession of loops, which hung one over the other. The upper skirt was of the "gaze de chambery," and was long and shawl-shaped, falling to the bottom of the skirt on one side and caught up on the other with garlands of roses, foliaged with black velvet-and-lace leaves, lightened occasionally with small red berries. Sprigs of half-blown roses adorned the coiffure. The effect of the toilette was rich, and at the same time simple and tasteful. Many ladies who objected to receiving in full "decollette" evening dress substituted dinner dresses of a darker hue. One in particular which we noticed was a black silk trimmed elaborately with cardinal. The lower skirt was trimmed with pleatings, and the upper with pleatings and feather trimmings. The corsage was low. We depend much upon Virot for our hat shapes, and the latest from that source have been the pretty little velvet capotes, which fit tight to the head, and immediately gained great favor. These, however, are now giving way to the Gainsborough, not the awkward, flaring shapes worn in the spring and summer, but an oddly-shaped, one sided bonnet, rather than a hat; this style is particularly becoming, especially when the face beneath is fresh and bright. The Gainsboroughs are made of dark velvet, brightened with a cluster of roses at the side or back. Another style, which is somewhat more conspicuous, but particularly becoming to young faces, is called the Oriental turban. The brim is quite broad, and is covered with plaitings of velvet; the crown is soft, a three-cornered piece of velvet is gathered over it, and the two ends, which are allowed to fall at the back, are edged with lace. Very often, as if to illustrate its name, a tri-colored kerchief is gathered loosely over the soft crown.

Among the many pretty nick-nacks and ornaments which are sent to us from abroad we have the Oriental fashion of bangles, or porte-bouheurs. This, I believe, is originally an Egyptian idea, and consists of wearing a number of bands, some plain and others hung with trinkets, on the arms. They were supposed by the Egyptians to bring happiness and ward off all disease. The only objection to this rather pretty fashion is the fact that the charm is not supposed to be complete unless nineteen are worn. All on one arm, being of silver, they are often very cumbersome, but are exceedingly stylish and pretty with short and flowing lace sleeves. Another idea which, from its originality, we must presume comes from the French, is a small oval-shaped hand-glass, elaborately mounted in silver. This is suspended from the chatelaine, and is used at the theatre to see who occupies the seats behind without committing the indiscretion of turning the head.

In regard to cloaks and wraps, the long cloth coat, equal almost in warmth to a gentleman's overcoat, seems to have gained the greatest popularity, and are as stylish as they are sensible. Fur, especially chinchilla and silver fox, is much used in trimming, and the coats are without exception long, reaching often nearly to the bottom of the skirt. Opera-cloaks are mostly made in the dolman style, which is still popular, but rather cold now for street wear. Never was Dame Fashion so convenient as she is now in regard to the style of dressing the hair. Almost every lady wears hers in a style peculiar to herself. Crimping and frizzing the hair is most in keeping with the light, fluffy hair of the blonde, while the brunette arranges hers in soft waves or scollops in keeping with her more sedate beauty. Some heads, especially if they be small and shapely, look well with the hair drawn simply back and coiled loosely at the back of the neck in the French-twist style, and others again require the more elaborate dressing, consisting of innumerable braids, puffs, &c. So great is the latitude allowed in this matter at present that we admire the simple coil or go into ecstacies over the insurmountable structure, the revival of a fashion many hundred years old. The catogan coiffure is to twist the back hair into one or two cables looped very low and confined with an ornamental gold or silver slide; the hair may be heightened on top by a few puffs, or what is now a la mode, formed of hair placed slightly on one side, and the other filled in with horizontal puffs. A new style of goods for polonaises or overskirts, which bids fair to become very popular, is sent to us from the French modistes, and is known as bourette. It is silk and wool-mixed in damasse designs. The ground is silk, and the wool is raised in figures. In this new goods they affect the quaint old time shades, and odd contrasts are often shown, as, in particular, had a bright cardinal ground, while the figure raised was a dark blue in color. Camel's hair goods still retain their well deserved popularity. MARY.

MAXIMILIAN'S LAST HOURS.

Kit Carson Furnishes These Interesting Details Concerning the Last Hours of Maximilian.

I was under General Corona for several years and was present when Maximilian and his two generals were shot. I was within ten yards of him during the last half hour of his life. History says that his last words were "Poor Carlotta!" History is wrong. A report was prevalent, apparently from authentic sources, that his wife had died two weeks before, and Maximilian believed it. When he was brought out for execution he was accompanied by two Mexican priests, whom he embraced and kissed repeatedly. He then took from the hands of one of the priests a crucifix and kissed it twelve or thirteen times. The sergeant of the squad appointed to shoot him then came forward and kneeling, asked his pardon for having to perform the awful task of taking his life. Maximilian took a medal (a gift from Victor Emanuel) from his breast and gave it to the sergeant, with the remark that "if he obeyed orders he was a good soldier." The two generals knelt down, with their backs to the firing squad. Maximilian stood up, facing his executioners, placing his hand on his heart, he looked at the soldiers firmly, and said in English, "Boys, aim here." A sheet of flame and smoke came from the leveled muskets, and Maximilian fell to the ground. The two generals died instantly, but the ex-king still lived. As he writhed in agony he groaned out in Spanish, "O man! O man!" The soldiers then drew nearer and gave the fallen monarch the *coup de grace.*

Time's Sad Changes.

Sometimes what a dreamy, far away picture of the beautiful Had Been it calls up in your memory, when you have loved a fair young girl with all the fervor and passionate ardor of a manly nature, when your very soul has caught the inspiration of her presence, and her face has been for you the realization of all that was tender and fair and pure, and when the loss of this prize has swept over your heart like a sirocco of agony, and left it dry and bitter and hard, ten years after, to look over an alley fence when hunting for your runaway boy, and see her in the back yard of a corner grocery, with a draggled calico dress pinned up over a red flannel petticoat, a man's hat perched on her head, and stretching a flapping shirt over a line, while she holds two clothes pins between her teeth.

Reminiscences of Juvenile Joys.

The St. Louis *Times* must either have been a very bad boy or had a very stern mother. Here is his description of the youthful discipline to which he was subjected:

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood
When fond recollections recall them to view—
The shingle that mother had carved out of hard wood,
To whallop my —— trousers until it was blue.
The old oaken shingle, the iron-bound shingle,
The moss-covered shingle that hung on the wall.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

Tell, me fair stranger in a sealskin jacket,
A muff to match and a lovely hat and feather,
Why, 'midst the dreadful whirl, and din and racket
Of this great street, you're out in such bad weather?

Go you with sympathy and love to brighten
The last brief moments of a dying sinner?
Lurks in that tiny muff something to frighten
A poor man's woe; a sermon—or a dinner?

Your hand holds tightly clasped a velvet prayer book,
From which sweet words of promised peace you'll borrow;
Your modest eyes are downcast; if I dare look
I'll find in each a tear for others' sorrow.

Ah! well I know that either love or pity
Leads on your little feet with steps so springing;
Somewhere, I'm sure, in this great noisy city,
A sad heart waits the comfort that you're bringing.

* * * * * * *

But now she stops before a building stately;
A bright red door swings open and she passes.
She's at the *matinee!* That which I lately
Took for a prayer-book was—her opera-glasses.

And she will sit and weep at feigned distresses
Which will walk the stage in silks and costly laces,
While hungry children, clad in ragged dresses,
Stand begging in the street with tear-stained faces.

So, fare you well, uncharitable beauty.
More fitted for the ball-room than the cloister!
You may be weak; but I must do my duty
And feed the hungry, so I'll take—an oyster.

UNITED AT THE SEPULCHRE.

Lovers Part at a Cemetery in Health and Return in Death.

Near one of the pretty villages with which Saratoga county abounds lived a pretty girl named Lisette ——. She was the only daughter of loving and too-well loved parents. About four miles from the residence of Lisette lived a young man named Frank ——, who had graduated from college with honor, and was respected by all who knew him, notwithstanding some stories reflecting on his moral character that were told of his life while absent at college. When and where Frank first met Lisette is not pertinent to the story. But Lisette's mother heard the stories against Frank, and she conceived a great antipathy against him, so much as to forbid him the house, and finally to bid her daughter cease all intercourse with him. But up to this time the mother's injunction had been disregarded. The lovers met whenever opportunity offered, and had the parent lived the pair would no doubt have been happily married. But fate ordained otherwise. The mother sickened, and when on her death-bed laid her dying injunction upon her daughter to discard Frank altogether. The mother passed away, and Frank, little dreaming of the cruel blow that awaited him, attended the funeral of the mother of the girl he loved, hoping by his presence to soften her sorrow. The mother was laid in her grave, and as the pair walked from the new-made mound to the cemetery gates, where the carriages awaited them, Lisette told him of her mother's dying commands, and of her intention of obeying them. There was no time to soften the blow by further explanation or protestation, and at the cemetery gate they parted never to meet again in life. A year passed away, and in that time Lisette, from a happy buxom lass had become an invalid. Physicians said it was consumption. Perhaps it was, but she well knew that sorrow had been the messenger to bring the life-destroying agent. At last she too was laid upon a bed of sickness, and when assured that it would be one of death she dispatched a messenger to the only man she ever loved. But, alas! the messenger was too late. Frank, who had been gradually wasting away for a year, was stricken down with a malarial fever and could not recover. But the messenger (Lisette's brother) carried a message back to the dying girl. A few messages were carried to and fro before the end came. Lisette died, and with her last breath told her brother to carry the tidings to Frank and tell him she would wait his coming. Not long had she to wait, for the tidings of her death snapped the slight cord that yet bound Frank to life. In those two lonely four miles apart, two forms were stirred for sepulchure. On the same day two funeral *corteges* started and pursued their way toward the village burial ground. Slowly and mournfully they moved, and singularly they met at the cemetery gate. Together the coffins were lifted from the hearses, and side by side the remains of Lisette and Frank were carried through the entrance where they last parted, rather more than a year before.—*Troy Press.*

A FIGHT AMONG THE BIRDS.

How the Feathery Pugilists Waged Their Warfare.

For some days past a lady in the upper portion of the city, says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, has been feeding the English sparrows, those saucy little feathered fellows, who swarm the streets in the vicinity of the Capitol yard, and are the only birds who stay with us all winter. By some mysterious manner (bird talk, probably) the fact that a free lunch house was open was communicated to a great number of sparrows, and yesterday morning at the hour of feeding there gathered in the yard almost five hundred to partake of their repast. But it was remarked that they were shy of a large piece of bread in the yard, and that none of them would eat while it lay there. The sparrows had divided into two bodies, who stationed themselves on either side of the yard and eyed the bread, but did not commence on it. Suddenly, as if by agreement, a champion from each body advanced to the middle of the yard and simultaneously began an attack upon each other, both endeavoring to possess themselves of the food. When one champion was exhausted another stood ready to take his place, and so the thing went on until four or five battles had been fought, when the defeated side threw up the sponge and flew away, leaving the victors in quiet enjoyment of the spoils. This looks very much like a political campaign, of a Tammany and anti-Tammany fight, for it was all for spoils.

Powers of Attorney.

We are inclined to the opinion that there is a certain degree of carelessness prevalent in business circles in the use of powers of attorney. Parties give them, quite frequently, very informally and imperfectly drawn up, and expect everybody to receive them as all right, without the slightest hesitation. A power of attorney is a very important document. It should be carefully drawn up, and should be duly witnessed. If it is to be of a permanent character it should be carefully recorded at the Registry of Deeds, and where its powers are likely to be often questioned, a copy of the power should be left at some place easy of access—with the cashier of some bank, for instance. It is quite common among the banks to find some party of the highest standing taking exceptions to the refusal of a full recognition of his powers to act as attorney in the way of signing and endorsing checks, &c., though no sort of evidence of the existence of such powers are presented, except a very positive verbal assertion of the fact. No man, however well known and highly respected, should for a moment doubt the propriety of the request to exhibit full written proof of his right to act as the attorney for another; especially where the transactions are of a heavy character, and the powers to be recognized are of the broadest description. Deviations from the straightest lines of actions in these matters are exceedingly dangerous, and they should be carefully avoided. Business men of the widest experience are the most careful in such premises as we have mentioned. No sensible and well trained financier will ever object for a moment to any properly put request for full proof of any powers under which he proposes to act, or necessary identification.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. G. Bell, Wm. E. Smick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MUNCE.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insist on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
☞Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
Office, 294 Canal St., New York.
d&8

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. MONDAY, JANUARY 1. 1877.

"A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR,"

To All Our Friends and Patrons.

Thanking our numerous friends and customers for the constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon us during the past 25 years we would now respectfully announce that for the ensuing year extensive arrangements have already been made with manufacturers on this side, which will enable us to offer VERY SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES to purchasers of GOODS of AMERICAN PRODUCTION, and to which we take pleasure in inviting a close and critical examination, as being superior in every respect to any former manufacture.

In addition to the above, a buyer for our house has just returned from EUROPE this week where very large purchases have been made, under the most advantageous and auspicious circumstances, invoices of which will arrive during the present month, while through the season a representative of our house will be in the EASTERN MARKETS WEEKLY---all combining to make one of the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENTS of DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC, HOUSEKEEPING, FANCY GOODS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and which for VARIETY, QUALITY and VALUE will be unsurpassed anywhere in the Union.

With the large and extensive facilities and means continually at our command, every convenience will be offered, and NEW DEPARTMENTS added from time to time, as the wants of our patrons may demand.

Respectfully soliciting the future and further patronage of our friends and the public,
We remain yours truly,

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

SILK DEPARTMENT.
Black Dress Silk, balance of stock at old prices.
Colored Dress Silk, Silk—Light and Party shades, from $1.25 per yard up.
Light and Dark Colored Brocade Silks.
Black Brocade Silks.
Brocade Velvets.
Plain Costume Velvets.
Plaid and Striped Velvets at very low prices.
Black All-Wool Cashmeres from 75c per yard up.
Black Silk Henrietta Cloths.
Cream and Snow White Wool Cashmeres.

SCARF DEPARTMENT.
Fancy Scarfs, Bows and Ties at reduced prices.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Cloaks, in Rough, Plain Beaver, Matalasse and Basket Cloths—extra lengths—all at very low prices.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Misses' Fine Cashmere Hose—all sizes—at 75c per pair.
Ladies' and Misses' Fine Cashmere Hose—all styles—at reduced prices.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Light and White Kids at $1 per pair.
Ladies' Light and White Kids, 2 to 10 buttons.
Men's 1 button Light and White Kids at $1.25 per pair.
Men's 2 button Light and White Kids at $1.50 per pair.

White Goods and Lace Departments.
Fine White Swisses and French Organdie Muslin.
White and Colored Tarlatans.
Yellow White Bandoras, 8 and 12-4 wide.
Yellow White Crape De Paris.
Sengrine Laces and Insertings, all widths.
Fine Lace Goods at very low prices.

FANCY GOODS.
Fine Party Fans, Fancy Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Watch Stands, Pocket Books, Fine Brushes, Combs, &c.

Gents' Furnishing Department.
Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Silk Half-Hose, Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets, &c.

RETAIL STORES

NEW AND FRESH.
For Saturday's Sales, (Dec. 23.)
Men's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Men's Kid, Cloth and Calf Gloves.
Men's Ties, Bows and Scarfs.
Men's Linen and Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.
Ladies' Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Ties, Bows and Sets.
Ladies' Pocket Books.
Misses' Embroidered Sets.
Children's Handkerchiefs and Collars.
J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

ARCHITECTS.
BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
Has returned from Europe.
OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,
565 PITTSBURGH.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penn. Reform School Building, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
OFFER TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
A large and complete lock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
110 Market St

ristic Holiday Presents!
AT
Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.'s,
141 WOOD STREET,
Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
Fine Engravings, Photographs from Celebrated European Paintings, Panel Pictures and Statuary, appropriately framed. Imported Window Transparencies, all the latest novelties. Also, Music Cabinets, Wall Pockets, Brackets, Pedestals, Card and Cabinet Photograph Frames, in Velvet, Swiss Carvings and Metal, all of which they offer at very low prices.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

1876. HOLIDAY 1877.
GOODS
AT
Jas. Caldwell & Co's
Nos. 115 & 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Attractive Display
AND
LOWEST PRICES.
NEW
Dress Goods,
Dress Silks,
Muffs and Boas,
Seal Sacques,
Cloth Sacques,
Cloaking Cloths,
Shawls, Skirts, &c.,
Housekeeping Goods.
WILL OPEN!
On Monday, Dec. 18th,
New Selections of
Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Neck Wear, Gloves, &c.,
AND
MANY OTHER ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR
Christmas and New Years Presents.

1877. Music Books for 1877.
THE ENCORE.
Great Book for Singing Classes, Choirs, Musical Conventions, Academies, and Musical Societies.
THE ENCORE was compiled by L. O. EMERSON, whose well-known skill in ascertaining and providing for the popular taste in music, is amply illustrated in its pages. There is a fine Singing School Course, with abundant provision of useful and pleasing exercises and tunes for practice; and in addition, a large collection of Glees, Part Songs, &c., with a number of Sacred Tunes and Anthems. Thus it is just the book for Musical Associations, Choirs or Societies that require easy genial music for practice. Price 75 cents, or $7.50 per dozen.
THE SALUTATION, by L. O. EMERSON, is a larger book than the ENCORE, has fewer secular pieces but a great many more Tunes and Anthems and is a first-class book for Choirs and Singing Schools. $1.38, or $12 per dozen.
Either book mailed post free for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 5, 1877.

The banks pursue the even tenor of their way, the settlements attending the first of January doing something to increase the current business, but not adding to the discount demand. The probability of a statement being shortly called for, leads to some care in making discounts, but this aside, and there are no special features to be noticed. The banks have an abundant supply of funds, and can meet any demand that legitimate business may make upon them. It is probable that after a little we may have enough of activity to cause a better demand, and a larger use of current funds. Rates remain unchanged.

Outside of banking circles the reported decision of the Supreme Court nullifying the Penn avenue act, was widely discussed, particularly in its relation to the value of rural property. The opinion prevailing seemed to be that when times sufficiently improved, it would enhance the value of such property, but at the present will exert no appreciable effect upon it.

BUSINESS INDICATIONS.

Last year Christmas fell on Saturday, and the Clearing House returns for the week ending December 23, 1876, if compared with the returns of the corresponding week of 1875, in which there were but five business days, necessarily show large gains. Still, in Chicago and St. Louis, the returns for this year are more than one-fifth larger than those for the corresponding year in 1875, and in New York, 17 per cent. larger. Comparison of returns for three weeks of December ending on the 23d, eighteen days in 1876 against seventeen in 1875, gives the following result:

	1876.	1875.
New York.....	$1,201,939,723	$1,145,898,190
Boston.....	173,003,549	170,506,760
Philadelphia.....	121,767,286	122,711,300
Chicago.....	73,528,143	66,792,673
*St. Louis.....	72,479,664	69,862,623
New Orleans...	41,353,169	38,618,185
Pittsburgh.....	13,139,558	12,812,296
Total.....	$1,697,243,092	$1,665,203,027

*The clearings of St. Louis should be divided by two to bring them to the same basis as the clearings of the other cities.

Excepting Chicago and New Orleans, the increase is less than the proportion attributable to the greater number of business days in 1876, but the comparison shows transactions nearly as large in values, and much larger in quantities, than those of three weeks of December, 1875. It proves, in short, that the tendency toward a revival of business, which appeared in the transactions for October, was only temporarily checked by the political uncertainties in November. It is fair to say that with that disturbing cause removed, business would be in every respect better than it was last year.—*The Public, Dec. 28.*

EFFECT OF THE BANK TAX.

According to a Chicago paper, the national banks of that city, like those of New York, consider themselves driven by the pressure of taxation to choose whether they will retire from business or reduce their capital. Two banks have already decided on the latter course. The Northwestern National, which some time ago shifted $500,000 from its capital to its surplus, making them respectively $200,000 and $1,000,000, has decided to distribute $500,000 of its surplus among the stockholders, and the Fifth National will distribute between this time and April 1 $250,000 of its surplus. A number of the banks have similar action under consideration, and before the time of the next assessment comes round a large reduction will have been made in the banking capital of Chicago. As has been already announced, the banks of New York have determined on a withdrawal of about $10,000,000 or more of their capital. The impolicy of a system of taxation that presses so heavily on banking capital becomes self-manifest when we learn that all these institutions are planning to do as much business on their reduced capital as before. The result can hardly fail to be that banking will become less conservative and less safe. Such a result is directly antagonistic to public policy and commercial prosperity.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

SILVER IN AMERICAN BULLION.

J. J. Valentine, Superintendent of the bullion department of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, has made up his annual statement of the treasure products of the States and Territories west of the Missouri river for the past year, summarized as follows: Gold, $41,328,000; silver, $11,536,700. Great care has been taken in separating the gold from the silver product. Nevada leads with $49,081,000; California, $18,615,000. The statement corrects many erroneous theories on the silver question.

DIVIDENDS IN NEW YORK.

Twenty-five of the forty-seven New York banks that pay dividends in January and July have declared their dividends for the last six months, and thirteen of them pay less, and only one (the Hanover) more, than a year ago. The total diminution of dividends is $690,500, at the rate of $1,381,000 for the year. This represents a heavy loss of capital.

FINANCIAL CHIPS.

The lower Chamber of the Belgian Parliament resolved that no more silver 5-franc pieces were to be coined in Belgium after the close of 1876.

The shipment of specie from San Francisco to China and Japan from January 1, 1876, to end of second week in December, were $11,907,961.

The Treasury detectives have discovered a new $100 counterfeit greenback printed from a plate two or three years old said to have been the work of the notorious Tom Ballard.

The Gold Exchange of New York have decided to transfer their clearances from the Gold Exchange Bank to the Bank of the State of New York. The arrangement is as follows: The bank will clear the gold for the Exchange and pay all the expenses, charging $1 for every $100,000 cleared. After making $50,000 net per annum, the bank will divide with the Gold Exchange all the additional profits.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold.....	106¾	5-20's 1868 coupons	114
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114	10-40's.....	113¾
" 1881 reg.....	113¾	5-20's coupons.....	113¾
" 1865 new.....	110¾	New 5's coupons.....	111¾
5-20's 1867	113¾	10-40's coupons.....	113¾

RAILWAYS.

N.Y. Central.....	101¾	Mich. & Mississippi..	6¾
Erie.....	8¾	Union Pacific.....	60
L. S.....	84	Toledo & Wabash..	7
C., C. & I.....	19	Harlem.....	130
St. Paul.....	26½	Adams Express..	101½
Do. Pref.....	54½	American Express..	56½
Lake Shore.....	96¾	U. S. Express.....	56
Ills. Central.....	97¾	W. Fargo & Co.. Ex	83½
Northwestern com..	26	Quicksilver.....	13
Do. Pref.....	59½	Quicksilver Pref..	31½
Rock Island.....	100¾	Hannibal & St. Jo..	11
Cleve. & Pitts.....	89¾	Panama.....	130
Pacific Mail.....	31½	Iron Mountain.....	97½
Western Union Tel.	72¾	N. J. Central.....	103¾
Delaware, L & W.	73¾		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.....	(S) 48½	Cen. Trans(B)	40
Reading (S).....	19	Empire do. (A)....	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (B).	158	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B).	102
Oil Creek (B).....	48	Pa. R. R. 6's (B)...	97
Lehigh Valley (B)..	48	N. Pacific bonds (A —	

NEW YORK, January 4, 1877.

Money 5, 6, 7, to 7 gold, and 1-64, and closed at 5@6; prime mercantile paper 5@6 7. The customs receipts were $158,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $629,000. The clearings were $24,000,000. Sterling was firm at 484@486. Gold opened at 107, and closed at 106¾. The carrying rates were 7 gold and 1-32 per diem. Silver as London is quoted at 57¼ pence per ounce. Here bar silver is $1.21¼ bid greenbacks and $1.23¼ bid gold; silver coin $1.23¼ bid. Governments were firm and in good demand, and in some cases slightly higher. Railroad bonds were strong and generally higher. State bonds were lower.

The death of Commodore Vanderbilt, having long been expected, did not produce any effect on the stock market today, although it was noticeable there were more than usual dealings in New York Central. The fluctuations in the stocks in which Commodore Vanderbilt had a large interest were as follows: New York Central opened at 100½, fell to 100¼, advanced to 101¼, and closed at 101¼. Lake Shore opened at 96¾, fell to 95¾, advanced to 96¾, and closed at 96¾. Harlem sold only at 130. Twenty shares of New York, New Haven and Hartford sold at 152, the last previous quotation having been 151@153. Western Union Telegraph, of which Commodore Vanderbilt, it is understood, held a considerable amount, (he having been a director in the company and a member of the Executive Committee) opened at 72 3-8, fell to 72, advanced to 72 3-8, and closed at fell to 72, advanced to 72 3-8, and closed at 72¼. The other changes were unimportant. The transactions were 99,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 3,000 St. Paul, preferred, 36,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 2,000 Ohios, 22,000 Michigan Central, and 9,000 Lackawanna.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 113¾; 5-20s '65, 109½; do. '65 new, 110½; do. '67, 113¾; do. '68, 115; new 5s, 111½; new 4½s, 108½; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 113½; currency 6s, 121½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 42½; do. new, 42½; Virginia old, 30; do. new, 29; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¼; Quicksilver, 12½; do preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 23½; Mariposa, 7½; do preferred, 7½; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83; American Express, 56½; United States Express, 55; New York Central, 101; Erie, 8¾; do preferred, 19; Harlem, 135½; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 97½; Panama, 127; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 56½; Illinois Central, 64½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 26; do preferred, 57; C. C. C. & I., 38; New Jersey Central, 36½; Rock Island, 100½; St. Paul, 26½; do. preferred, 53½; Toledo & Wabash, 7; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 6½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 76½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15½; Missouri Pacific, 3½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 15; Burington & Quincy, 174; Central Pacific, 107; Union Pacific, 103½; Union Pacific land grants, 102; Union Pacific sinking fund, 94½.

LONDON, January 4.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £151,000 in the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 45 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was £100,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1 1-2, being 1-2 below the Bank of England. Silver 57¼. Consols, 94 9-16; 5-20s of '65, 105; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 107 1-2; New York Central, 97; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, January 4.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 19,047,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 106f 20c.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—U. S. new 5s, 102.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 4, 1877.

That general business is dull no one will dispute, but it nearly always is so at this particular time, and there is some consolation in knowing that our merchants and manufacturers are hopeful of an early revival. No important change in values. Flour continues firm, as is also coffee and the hog products, and, as will be seen, have advanced. Our quotations on Lard, Butter, Eggs and Cheese continue quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of many other articles of minor importance.

APPLES—Receipts continue very light in consequence of the cold weather, but the supply is fully equal to the demand, and prices remain unchanged at final 50 per bbl in a jobbing way.

ASHES—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X is $ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The demand continues light and prices are easy but unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 2¼@3, refined do, 3@3¼. Nitrate Soda, 3¼@4. Pearls, 6¾@7. Potash, 5½@6. Arsenic, 8@8½c. Manganese, 6@6½. Flour Spar, 2¼@2½. Black Lead, 4@5c.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 3¾@3¾ gallon in kegs, and 4¼@4½c in small packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¼@4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6@6½c; choice brush that will work up, 5@5½; choice covers 4½@5c; choice hunting and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 3@4; crooked, 2½@3, as to color and quality.

BEAN—Steady; quoted at very fair demand, but unchanged; $2@2.25 $ bushel.

BROOMS—There is a continued fair trade, although orders are not coming forward as freely as they did last month. We continue to quote Union factory as follows:

Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish).....	4 strings, weight 2¾		4 75
No 5 extra Parlor	do.	4 do	28 4 50
No 4 do.	do.	3 do	26 4 25
No 3 do.	do.	2 do	24 3 75
No 5 carpet	do.	4 do	28 3 50
No 4 carpet	do.	3 do	26 3 25
No 3 carpet	do.	2 do	24 3 00
No 6 Hurl Palated Brace		4 do	26 2 75
No 5 Hurl	Velvet	3 do	24 2 75
No 4 Hurl	do.	3 do	22 2 50
No 3 Hurl	Brace	2 do	20 2 00
No 2 Hurl—plain handle		2 do	18 1 75
No 1 Hurl	do.	do	16 1 50
Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hardwood) plain		2 do	22½ 2 75
Do.	do.	4 do	28 3 25
Whisks (6, band 10 and 12 inch) Velvet		1 do	9 1 75
Do.	do.	2 do	12 2 25
Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain.....		1 do	12 2 25
Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel.		1 do	14 2 75
Do	do.	do. plain.	2 do 12½ 2 25
Misses (Velvet).....			2 25

BUTTER—The receipts continue quite liberal, and with only a fair demand and light supply, the stock accumulating and sellers anxious to close, prices are weak and the general position of the market in buyers' favor. Prime to choice rolls, 23@25; medium to good, 18@20; fair to good solid packed, 12@15; common do, 8@10.

CRANBERRIES—Selling at $8@10 per bbl.

CIDER—Very dull; quoted nominally at $3@4 per bbl—barrels included.

CHEESE—Continues quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 14@14½ to the wholesale trade, and 15@15½c in a jobbing way. "Young Americas" quoted in a jobbing way at 18; "Nutmegs," 17c.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the current jobbing rates:

2 lb Peaches.....	$2 25	2 lb Pears.....	$2 00
2 lb Pie Peaches.....	1 50	2 lb Winslow Corn..	2 00
2 lb Blackberries..	1 50	2 lb Tomatoes.....	1 90
2 lb Strawberries..	1 75	2 lb String Beans..	1 75
2 lb Pine Apple..	2 50	2 lb String Beans..	1 25
2 lb Whortleberries	2 00	2 lb Cherries.....	2 00
2 lb Raspberries.....	2 25		

COOPERAGE—Barrel cooperage in light supply and prices are firm and advancing. Circled Heading, 22c per set; Jointed staves, $25; best Indiana bucked and ended, $22; rawed square Heading, $42½@43 per m for dry and $40@42½ for green. Oil Barrels dull but unchanged; city make, $1.50.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is no improvement to report in the demand, and prices, which will be found annexed, have undergone no recent change

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards.....	15¼ cts. per lb
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter.....	16¼ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn.....	14¾ "
Hay, stave and hatchet rope.....	15¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES

Hawser laid.....	15¼ cts. per lb
" Hoit Rope Yarns.....	15¼ "
Sand Pump Rope.....	15¾ "

SISAL ROPE

¾ inch diameter and upward.....	11¾ cts. per lb
¾ " " "	12¾ "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter.....	13¾ "
Hay, spoke and leather twine.....	13¾ "
Lath Yarn.....	13¾ "

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Cements are firmer in consequence of advanced rail freights. Portland, $6½ @6¾ bbl; Rosendale, $2.75; Roughleyboy, $1.75; Mills & Co.'s, $2; Louisville, $2. Calcined Plaster —French's, $4; New York, $2.50. Land Plaster, $3. White Lime, $1.35@1.50.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand continues very meagre and prices are little better than nominal; Apples, 4@5c, Peaches, 12@14c for halves.

DRIED FRUIT—Is dull at $2.25 $ bushel.

DRESSED HOGS—Higher; 7¾@8c.

EGGS—There is less inquiry, but with a very light supply, prices are still maintained. Fresh, 28@30c. Pickled unchanged at 20@23c.

FLOUR—There has been good increased demand within the past day or two, as there always is when the market is strong and gives evidence of an advance, as is the case at present; there is always a much brisker trade when prices are tending upward, as buyers are anxious to stock up. We continue to quote good brands, of either winter or spring, at $7@7.25; ambers, $7.50@7.75; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8@9. Rye flour, $4.50.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm, and the tendency is still tending upward. Soft refined Sugars are slightly firmer, but refineries—hards unchanged. Late New Orleans advices report Sugars stronger at that point; also that Molasses is tending upward, especially prime stock. Rice also reported firmer at same point with an increasing demand. It is probable that the very low price of Rice will increase the consumption, as it is the cheapest article of food there is to be had at the present time.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf.....	12¾	Standard A.....	11¼@11¾
Crushed.....	12¾	Standard B.....	11¼@11¾
Granulated.....	12¾	Standard Ex C..	11¼@11¾
Powdered.....	13	N. O.....	9¼@10¼

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice.....	26	Best.....	28¾
Prime.....	24	Second Grade.....	27¾
Fair.....	23	Third Grade.....	26¾
Java.....	32	Java.....	36
		Loose half a cent less.	

SYRUPS

Choice.....	40	@45	Fair.....	36	@38
Prime.....	45	@50	Dark.....	32	@35

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.....	53@56c
Prime new crop N. O.....	50@52c
Fair new crop N. O.....	45@48c

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue very meagre, and with a steady milling demand, the market is firm but unchanged; fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red may be quoted at $1.40@1.45; do, amber and white, $1.47@1.50. Dealers generally report a light demand for Oats, but they claim that prices cannot be dropped here, while they keep up at the source of supply. Prices remain about as last quoted; mixed, 37@38; white, 39@40c. Ear Corn has been coming forward quite freely during the past few days, and with a supply in excess of present wants, prices are weak and lower; sales were spoke at 54@55, on track. Shelled Corn quiet and unchanged at 42@44 on track. The receipts of Rye continue light, but there does not appear to be much inquiry, and prices remain unchanged at 72@75.

HAY—Baled (on track) $12@15, for fair to prime timothy, and loose from country wagons, bringing about the same prices as baled.

MILL FEED—Bran, $13.50@14 per ton; Seconds Shorts and Shipstuffs, $15@16; Chopped Feed, $19@21; Middlings, $20@22.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1.50@2 $ bbl.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double extra, 90@95 cents; W. Alexander & Co do, 85@90; No. 1, 75@80; No. 2, 62@67; White winter miners, 85@86; yellow, 82@85 cents. Carbon still quoted at 27 cents in the wholesale trade, and lake additional in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The demand continues light, and prices unchanged; selling at $1.20@1.35 per bushel from store, in a jobbing way, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—The demand for the Hog products continues light, but prices are firm, and, as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations on Lard. It is worthy of notice that prices here are lower than in the west, adding cost of transportation and commissions, and buyers can do better with our wholesale dealers than by ordering from either Cincinnati or Chicago.

Hams—Ex S C $ lb	13	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	11¾
Shoulders Ex S. C..	9¾	Do. ....Hf bbls	12¾
H Meat Bacon S. C..	13	Do. ..... bkts	12¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. 3 lb saddles	14
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz.....	$¾	Do. 5 lb do ...	13¾
Bacon Shoulders.....	7¾	Do. 3 lb pails....	14
Short Rib Sides.....	9¾	Do. 5 lb do.....	13¾
Clear Sides.....	10¾	Do. 6 lb do.....	—
West Pork $ bbl..	$15,00	Pigs feet (half bbls..	4 75
Short Cut do	18.00	Do. (kegs.....	2 40
		Ham Sausage.....	9¾

POULTRY—Demand has fallen off, but the supply is light and prices are still maintained. Dressed Chickens, 10@12; do Ducks, 12@13c; Turkeys, 13 @14c.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c $ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WOODEN WARE—There is a steady demand without any variation in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

No. 1 Tubs $ dozen.....	$8 50
No. 2 do	7 50
No. 3 do	6 50
2 Hoop Pails $ doz.....	1 85
3 Hoop Pails $ doz.....	2 10
Horse Pails.....	6 00
Ash Butter Tubs 50 lbs.....	6 00
Do Do 25 lbs.....	4 00
Clothes Pins—$ box.....	75
Broom Handles plain per m.....	17 00
" " painted "	25 00

WHITE LEAD—Regular combination price, 9c $ lb for ton lots, and ¼c to be additional for smaller lots.

WINDOW GLASS—Discount off western list, 50 per cent. by the car load, and 45 for smaller quantities. Trade is very dull, as it always is at this season of the year.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 4, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday.....	49 cars.	5 cars.	20 cars.	9 cars.
Saturday.....	49 "	1 "	1 "	0 "
Sunday.....	102 "	36 "	28 "	9 "
Monday.....	92 "	25 "	78 "	0 "
Tuesday.....	— "	30 "	20 "	26 "
Wednesday.....	— "	16 "	32 "	17 "
Thursday.....	10 "	19 "	51 "	5 "
Total.....	224 "	181 "	150 "	76 "
Last week.....	181 "	90 "	116 "	26 "

CATTLE.

It was very generally expected last week, in view of the very decided improvement in prices, that the arrivals, particularly of local cattle, would be much larger this week, and that a reaction would follow. The expectations in regard to an increased supply have been fully realized, but the market has turned out much better than expected; on Tuesday and Wednesday prices were a little easy, some salesmen quoted a slight decline, but to-day trade was quite active, and the decline on the preceding days (if there was any) was fully recovered. In consequence of a very light supply at Buffalo, there was an increased demand here, and notwithstanding there were 91 cars more on sale, as compared with the preceding week, sellers, particularly to-day, had no difficulty in closing out, and that, too, at very full prices. There were other causes, in addition to those already named, that helped our market; there was a good demand both on Philadelphia and New York account, and then prices were lower relatively here than at Chicago.

The sales during the week ending at noon to-day, footed up 151 cars, against 101 cars the preceding week; of 151 cars just noted, New York took 30 Philadelphia, 65 cars; and local and country buyers, 56 cars. When we left the yards, there were about 10 cars remaining unsold, which, we have no doubt, were disposed of during the afternoon. There was but few buyers for stock cattle this week, and, notwithstanding the offerings of that character were small, trade was a little slow, and prices barely maintained. The various grades may be quoted as follows:

Extra 1150@1300 lbs.....	5,75@6,00
Extra 1050@1150 lbs.....	5,50@5,75
Prime 850@1000 lbs.....	5,00@5,25
Good 750@850 lbs.....	4,50@4,50
Fair 700@750 lbs.....	4,25@4,50
Common 700@750 lbs.....	3,00@3,75

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 3, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts $	25a 28 lb	Oil, Anise	$1.50@1.70 lb
2d select..	40a 45 lb	Bergam	3.85@4.35 lb
1st select..	45a 50 lb	Cassia	2.00@2.20 lb
Acid. Citric.	90a 95 lb	Castor	1.75@1.80 lb
Gallic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	3.25@3.40 lb
Tartaric	84a 88 lb	Linseed R	65@68 gal
Alcohol.....	2.15@2.30 gal	Linseed B	70@73 gal
Aloes, cape	20a 22 lb	Neatsfoot	80@1.10 gal
A Barb.....	40a 50 lb	Olive,	1.25@2.00doz
Socot.....	32 lb	"	Qts 2.25@2.50doz
Ammo.....	3¾a 4¾ lb	"	Pts 1.25@1.50doz
Amm., Aq.	7a 11 lb	Orange	4.50@4.80 lb
Carb.....	20a 22 lb	Origanum	90@95 lb
Arabic, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyal	4.25@4.50 lb
Assafœtida	50a 60 lb	Peppermt'l	3.75@4.00 lb
Balm, Copaib	80a 85 lb	Sassafras	90@93 lb
Canada	50a 60 lb	Wintergr'n	2.85@3.00 lb
Bay Rum....	2.75@4.00 gal	Pot. BiCarb	35 lb
Bit. Sub car	2.50@2.75 lb	Bi Chrom	22a24 lb
Sub Ac	2.00@2.25 lb	Bromide	80a 85 lb
Blue Mass..	58a60 lb	Chlorate	35a 40 lb
Vitriol.....	10a11¾ lb	Iodid	2.75@2.85 lb
Boraz, ref'd	14a 16 lb	Quinine	3.75 oz
Brim., Roll.	4a 5¾ lb	Root, Genl.	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp.	5a 6 lb	Gin. E. L.	16 lb
Cachu.....	18a 20 lb	Gin. Jam.	24 lb
Calomel Am	85a95 lb	Ipecac P.	1.40 lb
Camphor ref	32a 42 lb	Jalap P.	75 lb
Cantharides	2a 3 lb	Rhubarb	2.00@2.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	35a40 lb	" Pow	2.02a2.50 lb
Rom	1.00a1.25 lb	Sar. Hond	88 lb
Chlora Hyd	2.25 lb	Sar. Mex.	38 lb
Chlorofor....	80a1.00 lb	Senega	1.65a1.75 lb
Concha, Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	45 lb
Red.....	45a50 lb	Vir. Reg.	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Cor.	25 lb
Cochineal..	90a 95 lb	Saffron Am.	50a 55 lb
Copperas..	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar..	44a 46 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs.....	18a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Pd'd	1.50@1.60 lb	Rochelle	39 lb
Ergot.....	1.60 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit.	28a 46 lb	Seed, Can'y	8¾a 9lb
Sul.....	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.00 lb
Ex. Log'wd	13¾a14 lb	Hemp	7¾a 8 lb
Lbqu. Cal.	38a 45 lb	Mustard	12 lb
" Ital	50a 55 lb	Senna, Alex	80a 85 lb
Fustic.....	3a 4 lb	E. I.	24a 26 lb
Glycer, Pure	75a 80 lb	Tinnev	8a 9 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	40a 50 lb
Indigo, Man	1.10a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1.10a1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine.....	3.85@4.20 lb	Soda Ash	4a 4½ lb
Iodoform....	6.00 oz	Bi Carb.	4½a 5¼ lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	2.25@2.70 oz
Logwood	12a 14¾ lb	Sugar Milk	2.25@2.50 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead.	22a 28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	52a 55 gal
Carb.....	45 lb	Varn., Coach	1.05@1.20 gal
Manna, Flk.	85 lb	Copal	1.60a1.40 gal
Morph. Sul.	3.25a3.50oz	Damar	1.35a1.60 gal
Nit. Silver.	94 oz	Japan	85a1.25 gal
Opium.....	7.85 lb	Venet. Red	2¼a 3¼ lb
Powd.....	10.50 lb	Whiting	1¼a 2¾ lb

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 4, 1877.

The Crude market continues dull and weak, in sympathy to some extent with the product, although it is probable the 'bears' have considerable to do with it. United certificates dropped to 44½, 45¾, but this P. M. they were quoted at 45.50 bid and $5,51¼ asked; immediate shipment, $5.70@5.75 for outside lots. Some operators still have hopes of an early improvement in the market, but the outlook is not very promising at the present time.

Refined continues very dull so far as the export trade is concerned; prices nominally unchanged, New York and Philadelphia delivery, 27. Price to home trade buyers, here, 27c. While there has been a decline of 5@6 $ gallon on the seaboard, the price here is still maintained.

Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged at $1.50 for city make.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R., January 4, 1877.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.....	Warden F & Co. Phila.	1,824
Tackhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co.....	879
Central Refining Co....	Central Refining Co..	154
Total		2,857

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell.....	Petrolia o w.....	444
J. Bushnell.....	Eagle o w.....	83
Owner	Central o w.....	2,144
Owner	Model o w.....	247
Owner	Eagle o w.....	464
Owner	Riverside o w.....	81
Total.....		3,463

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 4, 1877.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm; low to fancy western extra $5,50@6,50; Minnesota $7,25@9,60; winter extra $6@8.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,25¾ cash; $1,27¾ February; $1,29 March; No. 3 $1,11¾; rejected 95¾@96c. Corn steady and firm; 44c cash; 44¾c February. Oats firm; 34¾c cash. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley quiet; 63¾@65c cash; 65c bid February.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong, higher and unsettled; $17,35 cash; $17,62½@17,65 February; $17,90 March. Lard dull; $11,22½ cash; $11,35@11,37½ February; $11,50, March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs unsettled; light $7,25@7,40; mixed $7,37 1-2; heavy $7,50@7,60.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1,07.

On call board wheat was ½c lower. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork stronger and 5@7½c higher. Lard firmer; $11,40 February; $11,55 March.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Flour: shade firmer; receipts 2,800 barrels; superfine western and State $5,50@5,80; common to good $5,80@5,90; good to choice $5,95@6,25; white wheat extra $6,15@7,75; extra Ohio $5,80@7,75; St. Louis $5,90@8,75. Rye flour firm; $4,50@5,15. Cornmeal dull; western $2,85@3,10. Wheat in fair demand; receipts 9,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1,24@1,36; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,43@1,44; No. 3 $1,35; No. 2 Chicago store $1,40; No. 3 store $1,30. Rye firm. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn: old a shade firmer; receipts 35,000 bush.; mixed new no grade 57¾@58c; do. new steam 57¾@58c. Oats: receipts 21,000 bush.; western mixed State 38@40c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 18@21½c. Sugar, Molasses and Rice unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; cases nominal; naphtha 15c; crude 16c; refined 27c. Rosin dull. Eggs firm; western 33@35c. Pork dull; $17,87½@17,90. Beef quiet; long clear middles 9¾@9½c. Lard dull and declined; prime steam $11,35@11,40. Butter dull, western 14c. Cheese quiet and firm; 7@14c. Whisky steady; $1,14.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Cotton higher at 12½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat stronger; red $1,35@1,45. Corn in good demand at lower rates; 45@46c. Oats firm at 33@36c. Rye firmer at 81@83c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $17,50. Lard: fair demand; steam 11c; kettle 11¾@12c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; short ribs 8¾@9c; short clear 9¾@9¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green hams quiet but firm at 6¾@6¾c; short ribs 8¾c. Hams 9¾@10¾c for 16 and 18 lbs. average. Whisky: demand active; $1,07. Butter quiet and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 4.—Refined petroleum 18½d.

ANTWERP, January 4.—Refined petroleum 49f.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—Cotton firm at 6 13-16@7d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 6,000; American 7,500. California white wheat average 11s4½ 3d; Club 11s 2d@11s 8d; red western spring No. 1 to 2 10s@10s 10d; winter 10s 3d@10s 8d. Flour 24s@26s. Corn 26s@27s¾s. Oats 3s 3¾s. Barley 3¼s. Pork 70s. Refined petroleum 20d; spirits 13s1¾d.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 4.—Flour in fair demand and more active. Wheat firm; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,35a1,38. Corn: western mixed active; old 58¾@59c; new 58¾a58¾c. Oats quiet; 33@38c. Rye firm; 72¾a74c

HOME NEWS.

Falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather and possibly succeeded by rain areas, are indicated for to-day.

Amusements.

"Jean Valjean" will be repeated at the Opera House this evening, "Katherine, or the Mystery of Brocton Hollow" at Library Hall, and Matt. Morgan's variety entertainment at the Academy of Music.

Homeopathic Hospital Dispensary.

During the month of December the attending physicians have made 939 prescriptions. Have treated 59 surgical cases, consisting of fractures, dislocations, &c. Have vaccinated 110 persons, and have made 67 visits to those who were unable to come to the dispensary. The demands upon the hospital and dispensary, at times, far exceeds its supply. As high as eighty prescriptions have been given in one day, while the average per day for the year is nearly thirty-five. The dispensary is open every day from 10 to 12 M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.

Row in a Saloon.

On Wednesday evening Thomas Terry visited a saloon on McClure avenue, Allegheny, kept by Lydia McIntosh, and there met John Dippold and Frank McIntosh. During the evening a quarrel arose among them and Terry had a large piece torn out of his lower lip and was so badly beaten that he had to be removed to a hospital. Yesterday Dippold and McIntosh were arrested, also Mrs. McIntosh, and after a hearing before Acting Mayor Neillis last evening Dippold was fined $20 and McIntosh $5, and Mrs. McIntosh was held in $500 bail to answer at Court a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

An Unknown Man Run Over at Braddocks.

An unknown man was struck by the Uniontown Express, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Braddocks, yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. His remains were brought to the city on the Walls Accommodation at 7:11 P. M. and taken to Williams' undertaking establishment, on Fifth avenue, where they are still. Coroner Thomas held an inquest, the verdict being accidental death. The deceased was about 45 years of age, and of small stature. He was dressed in coarse clothing, and was possibly a tramp.

OUT OF BUSINESS.

The Allegheny Diamond Savings Bank to Close Up.

For a year past the Diamond Savings Bank, at the corner of Ohio street and the Diamond, in Allegheny, has not been doing sufficient business to pay expenses and declare a profit in favor of the stockholders. The matter has been discussed among the stockholders and it was proposed by some that the affairs of the bank be closed up and that it quit business. To consider this matter a meeting of the Board of Directors was held at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, when a statement of the condition of the affairs of the institution was submitted, showing that the bank is perfectly solvent, but is not doing a profitable business. A resolution was adopted providing that no further discount be made with the assets, and that the necessary steps should be taken to close up business, collect what notes are due, and sell the real estate owned by the bank.

AT AN END.

The Coal Operators Accede to the Demands of the Striking Miners—Advance in the Price of Coal.

The anticipations of a coal famine are at an end, as the operators yesterday signified their intention to accede to the demands of the miners and give them three cents per bushel of seventy-six pounds. The first break was made by Messrs. Gray & Bell, of Saw Mill run, who concluded to pay the price rather than allow their mines to remain idle while there is such a demand for the black diamonds. A number of other mines resumed work yesterday, and the rest will to-day.

The increased cost of mining of from twenty-five to fifty per cent, sent up the price to consumers one and a half and two cents per bushel. Seven cents at the yards and nine cents delivered was the price yesterday. It is thought this amount of manufactories, which have been running on a very close margin for some time past, will be compelled to shut down on account of the increased cost of fuel.

A GREATER FEAT.

The San Francisco Water Pipe Lowering Surpassed in Pittsburgh.

The publication of an article from the San Francisco *Post* describing what was termed a "great engineering feat," viz. the lowering of 1,000 feet of 22 inch water main simultaneously by means of screws, and a great flourish of trumpets, has reminded Superintendent Atkinson, of the Pittsburgh Water Works, that he has accomplished greater feats, without once thinking them of sufficient importance to make a blow about. The San Francisco main was lowered 26 inches, and before doing it, the water was shut off. In the more extensive street improvements in this city, it has frequently been necessary to lower large mains, which has invariably been done without the breakage of a single joint, and without shutting off the water. The 15 inch cast iron mains running from Soho to Shady Lane, was lowered fully four feet, and in some instances 1,500 feet were dropped at one time. Screws were formerly used, but these have been long discarded, the only support left for the pipe in deepening the ditch being small piers of earth under each joint of pipe. This performance was much greater than the San Francisco job, although not of considered sufficiently wonderful to herald far and near.

OBITUARY.

John B. Livingstone.

Mr. John B. Livingstone, Fire Marshal of Allegheny county, died at ten o'clock yesterday morning at his residence No. 255 Western avenue, Allegheny, of heart disease, from which he had been suffering for about two weeks. Mr. Livingstone was born at Gettysburg and was in the fifty-third year of his age. He came to Pittsburgh when twenty years old. He was the first agent in this city of the Pennsylvania railroad, subsequently was Secretary of Boatman's Insurance Company, cashier of the Third National Bank and Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company. He had been Fire Marshal for nearly three years, and the efficiency with which he conducted the business of the office was highly satisfactory to those whose interests were associated with it. He was a member of the Society of Cincinnati, an organization originated by the officers of the army of the Revolution, George Washington being its first President. The honor of membership descends from the father to the eldest son. Mr. Livingstone inherited the right of membership from his great grandfather, a Revolutionary officer. His death was quite unexpected and the news elicited many sincere expressions of sorrow from persons who were acquainted with him. He leaves a wife and six children.

THE MYERS' CASE.

A Preponderance of Evidence as to Insanity Sufficient.

Frederick Myers, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung by Judge Kirkpatrick, has another chance for his life. As will be remembered the case was taken to the Supreme Court and argued before that body at its session here in November. The court in banc refused to grant a new trial, and that upon which counsel for the prisoner relied, was the charge of the Court "that the defendant having set up the plea of insanity it was for the jury to go beyond a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's insanity." This the counsel for the prisoner contended was not necessary, holding that it was only necessary for the defense to raise a reasonable doubt in the mind of the prisoner. The Supreme Court have at last settled this question. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Agnew, who holds that a preponderance of evidence as to insanity is sufficient for a defence of this kind. His Honor Judge Paxson also read an opinion holding that the charge of the court below was wholly inadequate in that the testimony submitted was meagre as to insanity, but abundant as to partial insanity induced by intoxication. The court below having failed to instruct the jury as to the effect of the evidence of intoxication, which might have reduced the verdict to murder in the second degree, a verdict of muder in the first degree resulted. Sentence refused and a venire facias de novo awarded.

WATER BUSINESS.

Regular Meeting of the Old Water Committee—A Balance in the Treasury.

The Water Committee held a regular meeting last evening, Dr. McCandless in the chair.

The monthly pay-rolls, for the following amounts, were approved:

Office	$ 374 99
Lower Works	912 20
Carpenters, Drillers, &c	403 30
Upper Works	390 18
Forty-fifth street Works	263 89
Street Hands	423 09
Bills	5,076 11
Total	$7,943 67

Expenditures to date, $99,181.37; unexpended balance, $818 63. There has not been a balance to the credit of the old water committee at the end of the year for several years. Instead, there has generally been a deficiency. The state of affairs this year is greatly due to the excellent management of Superintendent Atkinson.

A vote of thanks was given to chairman McCandless, and the old water committee adjourned *sine die*.

An effort was made to get a meeting of the Water Extension Committee, but there being three less than a quorum present, and the efforts to get more members falling, it was decided to have a meeting of the committee this afternoon.

Buy the Small Cakes made by S. S. Marvin & Co. You will find the quality excellent and pleasing to all.

A HEAVY BURDEN.

The Penn Avenue Act Declared Unconstitutional—Five Millions More Piled on the City's Debt—The Suburban Residents Get There Magnificent Streets at a Small Cost to Them—The Effects of the Decision—Prospective Growls From Old City Taxpayers.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the Supreme Court through Chief Justice Agnew delivered an opinion in the case of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Scaley, reversing the decision of the lower court, and thereby declaring the Penn avenue act unconstitutional. The decision was the chief topic of conversation yesterday, as it was a matter of greatest importance to every taxpayer in the city. By it the property holders in the suburban wards are relieved of an exceedingly burdensome tax, and the old city property owners are ladened with a greatly increased taxation, in addition to the almost unbearable amount that has been borne heretofore. As the decision is therefore of such vital interest it may be well to review the manner in which this debt of nearly six million dollars was incurred.

The General Assembly in 1867 passed a law, known as the consolidation act, annexing to the city large tracts of adjacent rural real estate. This was done because the majority of the inhabitants of the districts desired annexation, and the old city wished to establish a uniform plan of streets leading to the city. Shortly after this was passed, the inhabitants of the new wards petitioned Councils to open streets. As the law then stood a street had to be paid for as soon as completed, and in order to allow the construction of thoroughfares, and leave them unpaid for until the abutting property became valuable, the law known as the Penn avenue act was framed. This was done in 1870 for the improvement of Penn avenue. In 1871-2 supplements to the act allowed of its application to any new thoroughfare.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

This law was a radical change from the old laws on the subject. It provided, first, for a petition from the majority of property holders along the line of the proposed improvement before Councils could act. Second—The improvement, when authorized by Councils, was placed under the exclusive charge of commissioners elected by the owners of property abutting on the improvement. Third—Instead of making the whole cost of the improvement payable immediately, it was divided into ten equal annual installments, with interest. To secure the payment of the bonds, which the city issued, but simply as an endorser, a lien on all the property benefitted was entered up.

Shortly after improvements commenced under this law, the panic came on, and a number of the benefitted property owners refused to pay the assessments, claiming that the act was unconstitutional. Mr. Charles B. Scoley, on whose property on Penn avenue an assessment of $1,073 84 was made, refused to pay it, on the grounds that he was under no obligations to do so. A number of other property owners were also in the same condition, and to test the matter it was decided to make a stated case, which was filed by Mr. Scoley. The city therefore brought suit against him, and the case was tried, resulting in a verdict for the city, subject to a decision of law reserved. This was on question of law reserved. This was in regard to the constitutionality of the act. After the argument of the case by City Attorney Bigelow for the city, and J. W. Kirker, Esq., for the defendant, the court, through Judge Ewing gave a decision, affirming the constitutionality of the act. Mr. Scely thereupon took out a writ of error and the case was taken to

THE SUPREME COURT.

The grounds on which the appeal was taken, were: First, that the act of April of 2, 1870, was unconstitutional, because it was not enacted and put in effect in the mode prescribed by the constitution. The effect of the act which provided that it should not take effect until it was approved by the city Councils, it was claimed, made it inoperative, and would, by force the Legislature could not delegate to Councils a power which is not transferable. Second, that the system of assessing only the property on the improvement was unconstitutional—a direct violation of the bill of rights, and unfair in that it does not impose the burdens exactly where the benefits are conferred. It was claimed that if the city authorities had the right to issue these bonds they were then a general debt, for the payment of which the property of the city was pledged, and citizens are liable; hence to assess a special tax would be to tax a few persons for the general benefit of all the taxpayers of the city, which would be unjust and unconstitutional. The latter ground, it is evident, was the vital point, and the one made most prominent in the case.

In the conduct of the case before the Supreme Court, Mr. Bigelow had the assistance of George Shiras, Esq., the decision of which took place in this city at the last session of the Court here, was exhaustive, but unavailing.

THE POINT

of the decision—which reverses the lower court and orders the city to pay the costs,—given by Chief Justice Agnew, (Justice Paxson, however, dissenting) is that the assessments for improvements in rural districts of a city cannot be made on the basis of frontage rates as in the built up portions. Justice Paxson delivered a dissenting opinion. The court decides that arbitrary lines dividing rural from improved property cannot be drawn, but that each property is rural and what is improved property is one to be determined by the actual condition of the property. The text of the opinion has not been received in the city yet, but this much is sufficient to show that the city must assume the bonds issued under the act, to secure the payment of which it was believed the city held liens upon the property benefitted.

THE AMOUNTS.

The debt that the city at large will therefore be compelled to assume amounts to over $5,000,000. The bonds issued by wards are for the following streets and amounts:

Penn avenue, West End	$ 68,000 00
Penn avenue, East End	356,500 00
Frankstown avenue	60,000 00
Cedar street	6,500 00
Taylor street	12,500 00
Winebiddle street	9,000 00
Elm street	11,500 00
Ella street	12,000 00
Main street, No. 1	10,000 00
Main street, No. 2	36,400 00
Collins avenue	20,000 00
Neville street	35,000 00
Fifth avenue	510,000 00
Shady lane and Walnut street	66,000 00
Second avenue	338,000 00
Bedford avenue	124,000 00
Wylie avenue	110,100 00
Island avenue, No. 1	179,500 00
Hiland avenue, No. 2	68,000 00
Jane street	59,700 00
Webster avenue	121,800 00
Butler street	144,600 00
Pearl street	19,100 00
Forbes street, No. 1	525,100 00
Forbes street, No. 2	54,000 00
Brownsville and Washington avenues	343,600 00
Soho, Wadsworth, Boston and Emmett streets	180,000 00
Carson, Main and Chestnut streets	161,100 00
Elsworth avenue	168,000 00
Liberty avenue	368,300 00
Stanton avenue	225,100 00
Thirty-third street	130,900 00
Lincoln avenue	172,200 00
Total	$5,028,800 00

EFFECTS OF THE DECISION.

It may be that the decision does not pronounce the act unconstitutional altogether, but simply the manner of making assessments, but the effect is all the same in either case. It will be impossible to reassess the property benefitted differently without the passage of another act by the Legislature, which, if it were done, would not help matters, as such a law would be retroactive, and therefore, unconstitutional. There is no question but that the city must pay the amount. As under former decisions rural property can be taxed only one-third that of the old city, the suburban residents for whose benefit these extravagant thoroughfares were built will have the pleasure of paying one-third less of their cost than will the citizens who are in no wise benefitted by the "improvements." This decision will cause universal dissatisfaction among the old city property owners may be taken for granted. Indeed, already an ominous growl is raised that the valuation of real estate, and the greatly increased taxation will be resisted. In conversation with a number of citizens of the old wards yesterday a reporter of the GAZETTE learned that there will be much difficulty in getting them to take kindly to the increased taxation for such a purpose. An East End gentleman who will save some $12,000 by the decision expressed great willingness to pay his share of the cost of the improvements, as that share will be by the decision—a theerfulness that is exhilirating to contemplate in view of the facts.

An important point in the matter, is that all the amounts already collected under the act will have to be refunded, which will make a heavy drain on the city for the coming year.

MOST EXCELLENT VALUE.

One Lot of 75 Pieces of SPRING AND SUMMER SILK

TO BE SOLD AT

THE VERY LOW PRICES

Which prevailed during the early part of last season, which is now 33 to 50 per cent. higher than then, and the quality of Silks will be sold at thirty to sixty days hence. The styles are as follows:

Black and White Stripes;
Black and White Checks;
White and Black Checks;
Gray and Black Stripes and Checks, at 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.00 and $1.25 per yard.

Dark Colored Checks and Stripes at 90c to $1.25 per yard.

Light Stripes at 75c to 90c per yard.

Also, a lot of Party Brocades, in Light Blue, Pink, Ecru and Cream, at $1.50 per yard; together with some beautiful effects in Fancy Brocades, colored mixtures, at

Jos. HORNE & CO'S,
Silk Department,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

W. C. Byron, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition for ascertainment of liens referred to Register Shaffer.

D. Lewis Sutton et al. vs. Wm. Ruff. Hearing fixed for 15th inst.

J. W. Bilhelmer, bankrupt. Hearing for argument on appointment of assignee fixed for 15th inst.

Samuel Graham, bankrupt, Butler county. Injunction asked against Eli Conn refused.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt. Petition for payment of taxes referred to Register Harper.

John Harrison, bankrupt, city. Order for composition meeting on 24th inst.

McClarren & McKennan, bankrupts, city. Order for meeting of creditors on 19th inst., before Register Harper, to consider proposition for composition.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions in cases from the Western District of the State, have been rendered in the State Supreme Court, now in session in Philadelphia:

By Agnew, C. J.—Frederick Meyers vs. Commonwealth. Error to the Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed.

Abram Smith and wife vs. John F. Russell. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Appeal of William R. Pusey. Certiorari to Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county. Order of December 18, 1875, reversed, and order of October 9, 1875, restored, and a remittitur of record with a proceedendo awarded.

Beaver Falls Water Power Company et al., vs. Wade Wilson. Appeal from Common Pleas of Beaver county. In equity. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed.

Henry W. Williams and John McCord, executors, vs. City of Pittsburgh. Error to Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county. Order striking off case reversed, and judgment ordered to be entered for the amount of damages given by the jury in the lower court.

County of Lawrence and Overseers of Poor of North Beaver township vs. Eli Leonard. Appeal from Common Pleas of Lawrence. Decree reversed and bill dismissed with costs.

C. B. Seely vs. City of Pittsburgh. Error to Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny. Judgment reversed, Judge Paxson, in a written opinion, dissenting.

By Sharswood—J. Eaton & Cole's appeal from Common Pleas of Crawford county. Decree reversed and each party ordered to pay his own costs.

Ferres vs. Trous. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Corry Savings Bank vs. Benedict. Error to Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

By Williams, J. Neal vs. Evans W. Sheppen. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

John Litchfield and Mary, his wife, vs. Martha M. Conagy. Error to Common Pleas of Lawrence county. Judgment reversed and judgment ordered to be entered in Court below for plaintiff.

By Mercur, J.—James Potts et al. vs. Henry Wright et al. Error to District Court of Cambria county. Judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

James McCray vs. John Clark et al. Error to Common Pleas of Clarion county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

B. C. Howard vs. Milton McKee. Error to Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and rule made absolute.

Daniel Knowles vs. D. C. Kennedy. Error to Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Jacob Minnegan's appeal from decree of Common Pleas of Erie county. In equity. Decree reversed at cost of appellee.

By Gordon, J.—James Shumath vs. Elizabeth McGarity. Error to Common Pleas of Cambria county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

M. D. Hayes, et al. vs. Commonwealth ex rel., James McCutcheon. Error to Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, Judge Woodward dissenting.

James T. Hogg vs. Catherine T. Ashman. Error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

James Berg & Co. vs. W. H. Abbott et al. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed and a procedendo awarded.

Garsen Hamburg vs. B. F. Ruggles. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Appeal of American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Decree affirmed at costs of appellants.

Appeal of Second National Bank of Titusville. Error to Comman Pleas of Crawford county. Decree reversed and a red stribution ordered.

Lycoming Insurance Company vs. Woodward, Craig & Co. Error to Common Pleas of Lawrence county. Judgment affirmed.

By Paxson J.—Fisk vs. Duncan. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed and judgment entered for plaintiff on point reversed for sum of $200.

Pierce vs. Gardner. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Hatter vs. Johnson. Error to Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Appeal of Margaret Trout from decree of Common Pleas of Mercer county. Decree affirmed, with costs to appellant.

Brooke vs. Phillips. Error to Common Pleas of Lawrence county. Judgment affirmed.

Peter Hutchison and W. S. Batchelder vs. the Commonwealth. Error to Quarter Sessions of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed and plaintiffs remanded to custody of keeper of Work House of Allegheny county.

By Woodward J.—Mead and wife vs. Lellingwell et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

In re opening of Park avenue in town of Mcaville. Certiorari to Quarter Sessions of Crawford county.

Case of Luce Brothers. Decree reversed at cost of appellees and procedendo awarded.

Same. Cases of Frederick Heudekoper, F. Bythstine, D. George Shryock and F. W. Reisigh. Decree reversed at cost of appellees.

Same. Cases of H. S. and F. W. Heudekoper. Decrees reversed at cost of appellees and procedendo awarded.

Vanlegrift & Turman's appeal. Certiorari to Common Pleas of Butler county. Decree reversed and record remitted for redistribution.

In re estate of Oliver David deceased. Appeal of Ada V. Storey and Sarah Adams. Certiorari to Orphans' Court of Butler county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellees.

Wharton vs. Duncan. Error to Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded. Judge Sharswood dissents from this judgment.

In re Oliver David, deceased. Appeal of Julia E. Boyd. Certiorari to Orphans' Court of Butler county. Decree reversed and record remitted for re-distribution.

Mary Heslop vs. Alice Heslop. Error to Common Pleas of Cambria county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Snellbammer et al. vs. Asbaugh. Error to Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Reed's executors vs. Reed. Error to Common Pleas of Erie. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Mullen vs. Mullen. Error to Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Common Pleas No. 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The argument list continued to occupy the time of this court yesterday.

Common Pleas No. 2.

JUDGES EWING AND WHITE.

Mary A. Miller, executrix of David Davis, deceased, vs. John Huckenstein. The form of action allowed to be changed. On trial.

Oliver McClintock & Co., vs. Mrs. Ann O'Donnell, administrator. Verdict for defendants for $119.15, action for goods sold and delivered.

Nelson N. Booth, for use, vs. J. Frederick Staub, sci. fa. on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiffs for $961.80.

Harriet Ann Tarr et al. vs. John McCloskey, owner of the tow boat "Tigress No. 2," previously reported. On trial.

Thomas Mellon vs. M. B. Stotler, previously reported. Verdict for defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Smith & Son vs. Weddell.
Lanton vs. Tigress No. 2.
Feather vs. Same.
Wilmot vs. Same.
Tarr, widow, vs. same.
Tarr vs. Same.
Old vs. Gordan.
Meyer et al. vs. Greenawalt.
Smith, administrator, vs. Anderson et al.
Danler & Son vs. Swenzsll et ux.
Nicholas, for vs. Bradley.
Starlton vs. Harley.
Strues, in trust, vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co.
City of Pittsburgh vs. McCombs heirs (2).
Same vs. McAboy.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

The day was taken up in the audit of the account of the guardianship of the minor children of James C. Wall, deceased.

Following is the audit list for to-day: Accounts in estates of James Ross, Jr., James Ross, Sr., Mary and Eugene Livingstone, minors, and in the estate of Isaiah Dickey.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. Daisy Johnston, Jenny Brown and Joseph Scott, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods on oath of R. S. Frazier, reported yesterday; the jury found Daisy Johnston and Jenny Brown guilty of larceny, and Joseph Scott guilty of receiving stolen goods, but recommended him to the mercy of the court.

Commonwealth vs. James Hays, indicted for assault and battery on oath of James Duffy, *nolle pros* allowed on payment of costs by defendants.

Commonwealth vs. Marshall McClelland, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Adam Kesler. Verdict of not guilty. Defendant pleaded guilty to another indictment for a similar offense, in which Joseph Wiggins was the prosecutor.

Commonwealth vs. John Keller, indicted for robbery; Laurenz Westor, prosecutor. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. John Nee, indicted for assault and battery. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Smith, indicted for assault and battery. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Commonwealth vs.	
Wm. Henry,	Wm. Smith,
Wm. Anderson,	Hugh S. Hancock et al. (2),
Paddy Meenan et al.	
Geo. Ellis, alias Ferguson,	Reuben Rodgers, Henry Willard,
Wm. Anderson,	C. L. Straub,
Chas. Neff,	David Griffiths,
Peter Lightner,	James Bacon, alias Bannon,
Harry Moore,	Hester Woods (2),
Wm. Johnston,	J. A. Duval,
Geo. Thomas,	Jas. Thewalt,
Valentine Brannan,	Jas. Quinn et al.,
David Carey,	Joseph Bradley.

Legal Notes.

JUDGE STERRETT will hold the February term of Common Pleas Court of Washington county, for the trial of cases in which Judge Hart is interested as counsel.

WILLIAM GOLDEN, of Braddocks, confined in the county jail since October 17th last for non-payment of costs was discharged yesterday under the insolvent law.

A RE-ARGUMENT has been ordered by the Supreme Court in he case of James Kelly vs. the city of Pittsburgh, in which is involved the right of the city to levy and collect taxes in a ward for improvements which do not exist in the ward.

A PETITION in bankruptcy was filed by sundry creditors against J. A. Rohner & Co., of Erie county, yesterday, and an injunction granted restraining Erie Dime Savings and Loan Bank from proceeding against them in the State courts.

AS WILL be seen by the report of decisions elsewhere, the Supreme Court has reversed the Court below in the case of Frederick Meyers, convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Adata Dorn, and granted a new trial. Myers has been exceedingly hopeful of the result ever since his conviction.

By a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, announced in another column, Mr. James McQuiston, who was ousted from his position as director of the Castle Shannon railroad company, has been reinstated. Mr. McQuiston and Jenny Brown on the third Tuesday of February, when a number of the stockholders offered to vote on the cumulative system and their votes were refused. These votes having been offered for Mr. John A. McCutcheon, he filed a suggestion for a writ of quo warranto and judgment of ouster was entered against Mr. McQuiston, but the Supreme Court held that the cumulative system did not apply to this company.

THE CHARLES STREET JOB.

The Protesting Property Holders Propose to Take Legal Steps to Secure a Reduction in Their Assessments.

A second meeting of the property holders on Charles street, Allegheny, was held at school house No. 1 last night. The main room of the school house was comfortably warmed for them, and the indignant owners of the soil fronting on the street, kept themselves further heated by an animated discussion.

Mr. Richard Thomas presided. When the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to look into the case, was called for,

Mr. Morgan Evans presented a lengthy report which set forth in detail the items which go to make up the $18,000 of the "extra cost of the improvement of the street above the contract price. These charges were for building stone walls, sewers, inlets, &c., which, it is claimed, the city in general should pay for. It was stated by the committee that the original contract and all the ordinances bearing on the matter had been carefully looked into, and none of these contained any authority for the cost of the improvements as it had been ordered by the Street Committee.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, another member of the committee, presented a list of charges amounting in the aggregate to over $8,000 which, in the original contract, but which according to law could not be assessed upon the property owners, but should be paid by the city in general.

Following these reports came a desultory discussion, in which the Street Committee came in for a share of adverse criticism and wherein a determination was quite freely expressed not to pay the extras. This decision was all the stronger developed as the committee further reported that four leading attorneys who had been consulted told them (the committee) that they had "a case" against the city.

Opinions were, however, somewhat divided as to what should be done with the matter. Mr. Morgan Evans argued the immediate employment of a lawyer to prepare the case and to report all the points in it, so that the property owners could see just who they could do in Court.

Mr. Kimberlin favored the employment of a lawyer, but thought the case should not be urged until after they had received notice of their assessments. Then they would have a good basis upon which to act.

Mr. Jones was bitterly opposed to going to law until all other means had been exhausted. He thought Councils would remedy the matter, if the fact was clearly shown to them that there were such "extras" as the committee claimed. The matter was not received with much favor, as it was argued that Councils were already conversant with all the facts, and could not legally give any relief, at the time for making an appeal had passed.

Mr. Krelling said it was no use appealing to Councils. On McClure avenue there was a similar difficulty, and the property owners there, finding that no use appealing to Councils, ended all temporizing by raising $200 to pay a lawyer and take the case to Court.

Finally the discussion was ended by the passage of a resolution to engage an attorney to prepare the case, and to give him $100 as a retaining fee—he to look into the matter and report as soon as ready to another meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Quarterly Report of Warden Smith to the State Board of Charities.

The quarterly report of Warden Smith to the State Board of Charities, for the quarter ending December 31, 1876, which was completed yesterday, shows the total number of prisoners committed during that time to have been 1,159. Of these, 431 were court cases, and 728 summary convictions. There were 24 United States cases. There were 20 sentenced to the Penitentiary, 38 to the Workhouse, 10 to jail, 1 to the House of Refuge, 35 sentenced to payment of fine and costs, and 2 sentenced to be hanged—Myers and Green. During the quarter there were, among others, 7 committed on charge of murder; burglary, 4; 31, assault and battery, and 42, including felonious and aggravated assault and battery; embezzlement, 6; false pretense, 12; larceny, 107; malicious mischief, 10; manslaughter, 2; riot, 1; 608 drunks, 17 vagrants and 108 disorderly conduct cases. At the end of the quarter there were remaining in jail 136, of whom 16 were women. During the year ending December 31, there were confined in the jail 4,818 prisoners. There were tried during the year 1,716 court cases; summary convictions, 3,102.

The fact that nearly five thousand prisoners have been in charge during the year, and not one escaped, does not speak so much for the security of the prison as it does for the efficiency of Warden Smith, who is beyond question the right man in the right place.

A Model Establishment.

Some of the finest Plumbing and Water Fixtures ever seen in the city at the well known Plumbing Establishment of Edward Bourne, No. 145 Market street, this city. This house of late years has made a specialty of making Extra Size Bath Tubs and Wash Stand, and has taken the awards both at the Centennial of 1876 and at our own home Exposition of 1875, and we would advise all who want to see something real handsome in that line to give this house a call. As this is the time of year when every house needs the plumber to a greater or less degree any and all repairing entrusted to this establishment will receive prompt attention.

SEAL SACQUES

TO BE CLOSED

At a Great Sacrifice!

We shall offer for the next ten days only: One lot of Seal Sacques at $75; one lot at $100, and one lot at $125. At these prices they are the best value ever offered in seal goods.

JOS. HORNE & CO'S,
Retail Stores,
Penn avenue.

Twenty Days' Sale.

Great bargains for 20 days, closing out winter goods to make room for a large spring stock. Ladies' Cloth Sacques at cost prices. Dress goods in great variety, selling regardless of cost.

Remnants of fine dress goods at very low prices. Good Blankets at $2 50 per pair. Country Blankets, Country Flannels, Jeans, Tweeds and Cassimeres, at lowest cost prices, at H. J. Lynch's, Nos. 94 and 96 Market street.

Pennsylvania Female College.

The next term will open January 3rd. Grammar School department same date. For information apply to the President,

THOMAS C. STRONG.

THE REVOLUTION.

The Battle Between Sobriety and Tanglefoot—Scenes "at the Front"—Over 10,000 People Meet Last Night—Saloons Being Closed—Murphy Will Organize for a Parade—Spread of the Reform.

Four weeks ago anyone who predicted that the temperance movement would have reached its present grand proportions would have been considered visionary, to use a mild term. The rapid spread and increasing interest in total abstinence is phenomenal, and illustrates but too plainly of what vital importance the subject is. Now, instead of the solitary meeting in the old home on Fifth avenue, there are some ten or a dozen other (overflow) meetings taking place every night in different parts of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Prominent among the "overflows" last night was the meeting at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, when a crowded house was successfully addressed by Messrs. Garber, Frew, Reddick, McCurry, Hunter and others. Thirty-five pledges were signed, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Murphy put in an appearance about half after nine, being unable to tear himself away from "headquarters" on Fifth avenue sooner. At the North Avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, a large and appreciative audience was gathered, who attentively listened to a corps of speakers detailed from "headquarters." This church has a beautifully frescoed interior, and is handsomely fitted up. To protect a fine carpet, canvass has been stretched along the aisles and around the chancel, making a not unpleasant contrast with the somber hue of the furniture. Mr. Murphy will conduct the meeting there to-night. In East Liberty a well attended meeting has been conducted by Captain Barbour at the Emory chapel, Rev. Mr. Snyder pastor. To-night Messrs. Barbour, McMasters, Wm. Hill and others, will conduct temperance matters at Wilkinsburg. The German element assembled last night at Smithfield street M. E. church, besides which meetings were held in the Arch street M. E. church, church at East Commons, and church at the corner of Nixon and Manhattan streets, in Allegheny, and at Temperanceville, East Liberty, Lawrenceville, Walton church, Brownstown, church corner of Thirteenth and Bingham streets, and at the Rev. Senour's Centeral Presbyterian church.

On Saturday evening there will be a grand rally at Library Hall, where several of the most influential citizens will be heard. The admittance for it is placed at the low price of 25 cents, and tickets may now be obtained at Hall's drug store, on Smithfield street; Davis' book store, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue; McClaren & McKennan's two drug stores; Harry McGregor's hat store, 46 Federal street, Allegheny; and of Messrs. Snasdell and Sturms at any time. Library Hall will undoubtedly be densely crowded, and people would do well to secure their tickets early, and get their seats before the grand rush takes place.

At the evening meeting in the Fifth avenue M. E. Church, Mr. Hoag stated that a well attended noon meeting had taken place at the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. shops, at which twelve signers were obtained. Mr. Timmony, a young gentleman who was among the first to sign the pledge in this city, said that he had managed to convert the entire lot of boarders at his hotel, and they in turn had converted their landlord, who had closed his bar and now sold no more liquor. Charles Grant, keeping saloon at 117 Grant street, closed his establishment and joined with the "good cause" yesterday. Mr. Wm. Wayman, the reformed saloon keeper, also spoke to Mr. Lincoln related that when the Evangelist Bliss started for Chicago, he wrote to a friend, "I am going home to-morrow, which, alas! proved literally true.

During the evening Mr. Murphy stated that he intended to organize among the business and influential men of the city in behalf of his "Pittsburgh Reform Club Room," and had met with the most flattering encouragement. Among others the name of Mr. Judge Dilworth and Mr. Bradley occurred to the speaker as gentlemen who viewed the project favorably. There will be a meeting of the "solid" men of the city in the parlors of the Monongahela House to-morrow to take active steps in the matter of founding this reform Club House. Mr. Murphy proposes that the management, committees and financial matters shall all be in the hands of the citizens. He will prominently and substantially identify themselves with the project. He feels that the noble work done must not languish for want of proper support in the future, and he also appreciates the fact that to build up such a club is a practical and magnificent one. It is to establish a grand rallying point in the city for total abstinence men, where they may meet and support one another, and bring in any weaker brother into congenial and happy influences. By so doing he feels that the permanent good of the present movement will be established, and that his great labors will not be ignored. It is a project that meets with the hearty approval of every right-minded man, and men of wealth and influence, understanding the unlimited good to be effected by fostering a strong, sober-minded element in our midst, and the great honor it will do the Pittsburgh of the future, are ready to extend the helping hand. When this "club house" is established Pittsburgh will have the honor of being the first city in the United States with so grand a feature among her municipal institutions.

Mr. Murphy also stated that he thought of organizing by arrangement in favor of a grand reform club parade, that every one might see the numerical strength of the movement, and appreciate it. There are now over 10,000 names enrolled, and before next Monday morning, (with the dozen or more grand processions that have been held) there will be swollen to something like 15,000. Fifteen thousand total-abstinence men in a procession would certainly be a sight worth seeing. He asked the ladies to furnish two banners for the occasion, one bearing upon it, "Pitt